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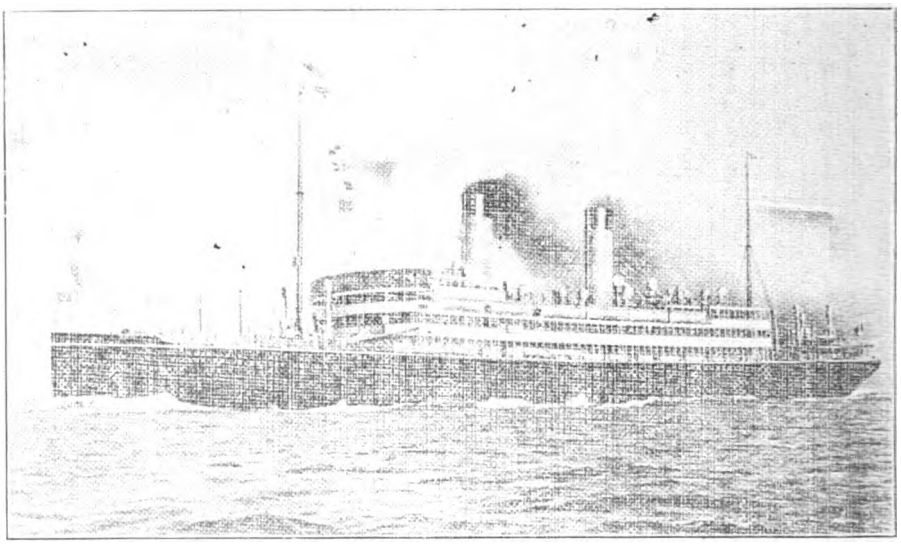

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

SPECIAL NUMBER

Celebrating for Tokyo Peace Exhibition and the vists of Prince of Wales

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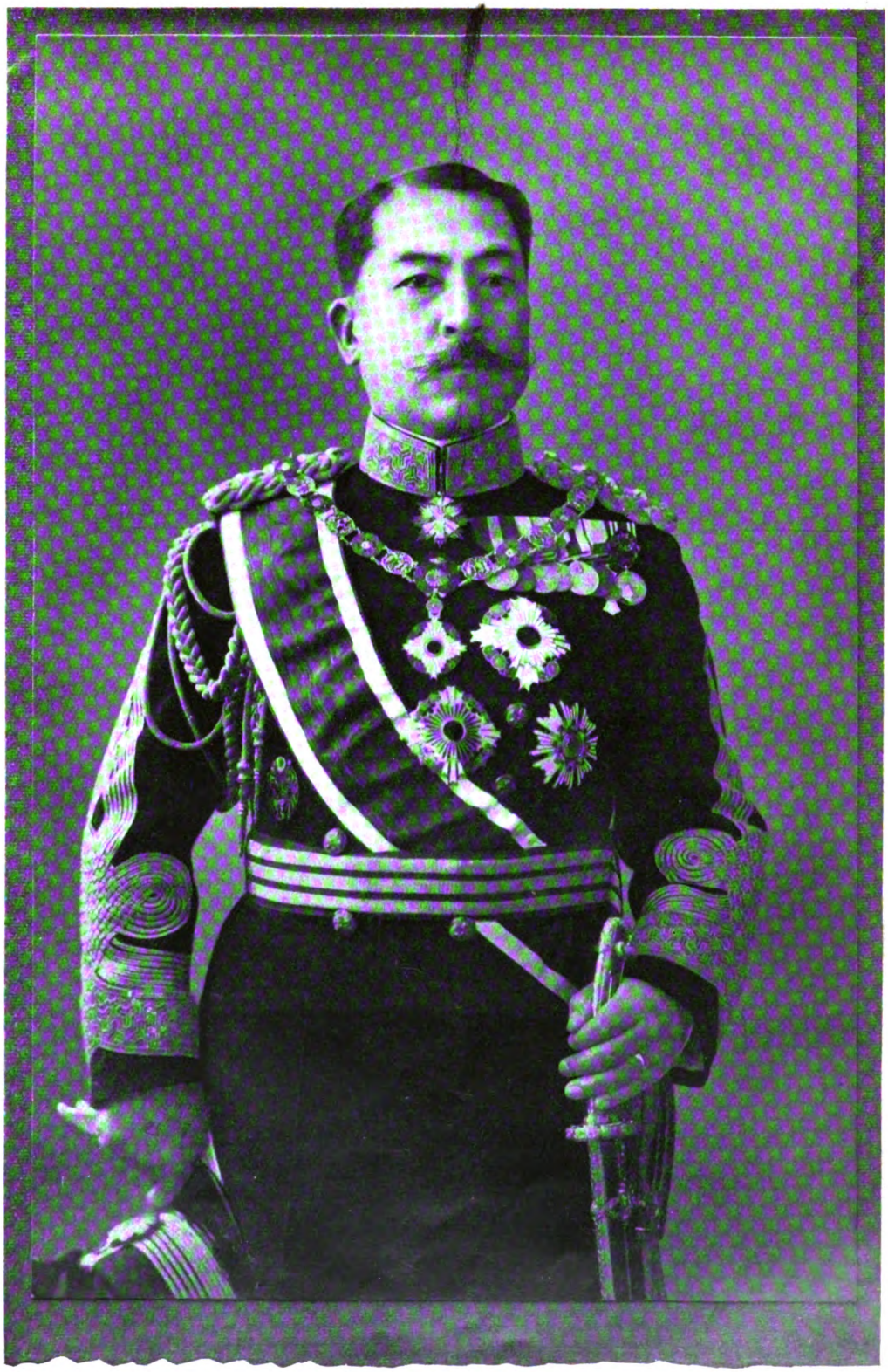

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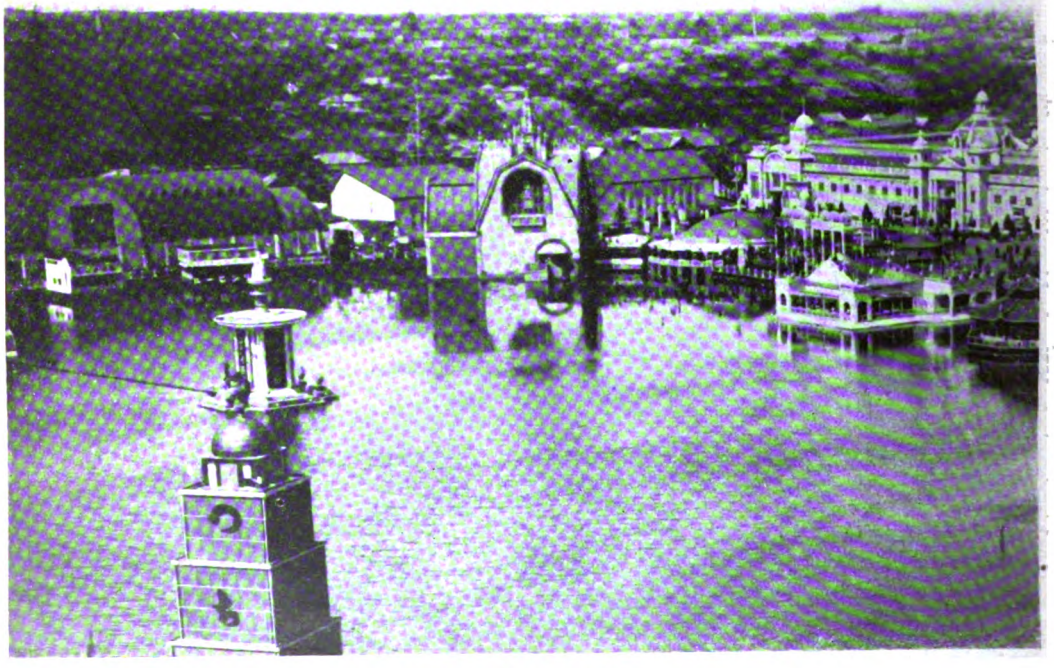

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Upper: First Section.

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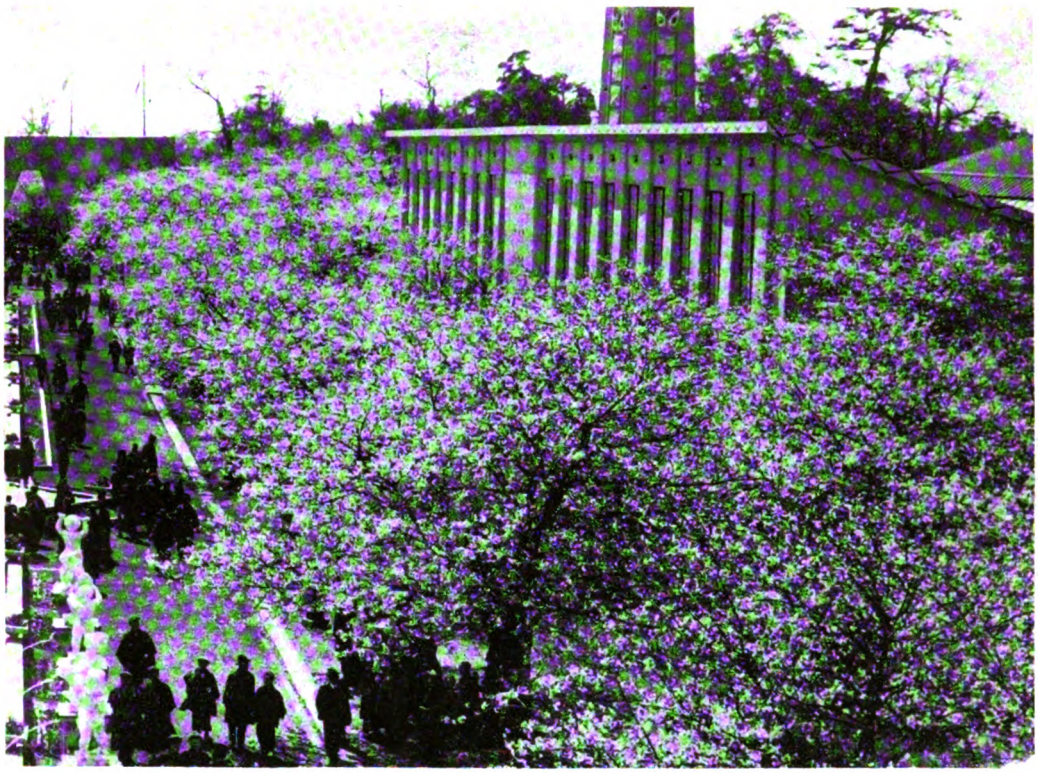

Tokyo Peace Exhibition
Lower: Second Section

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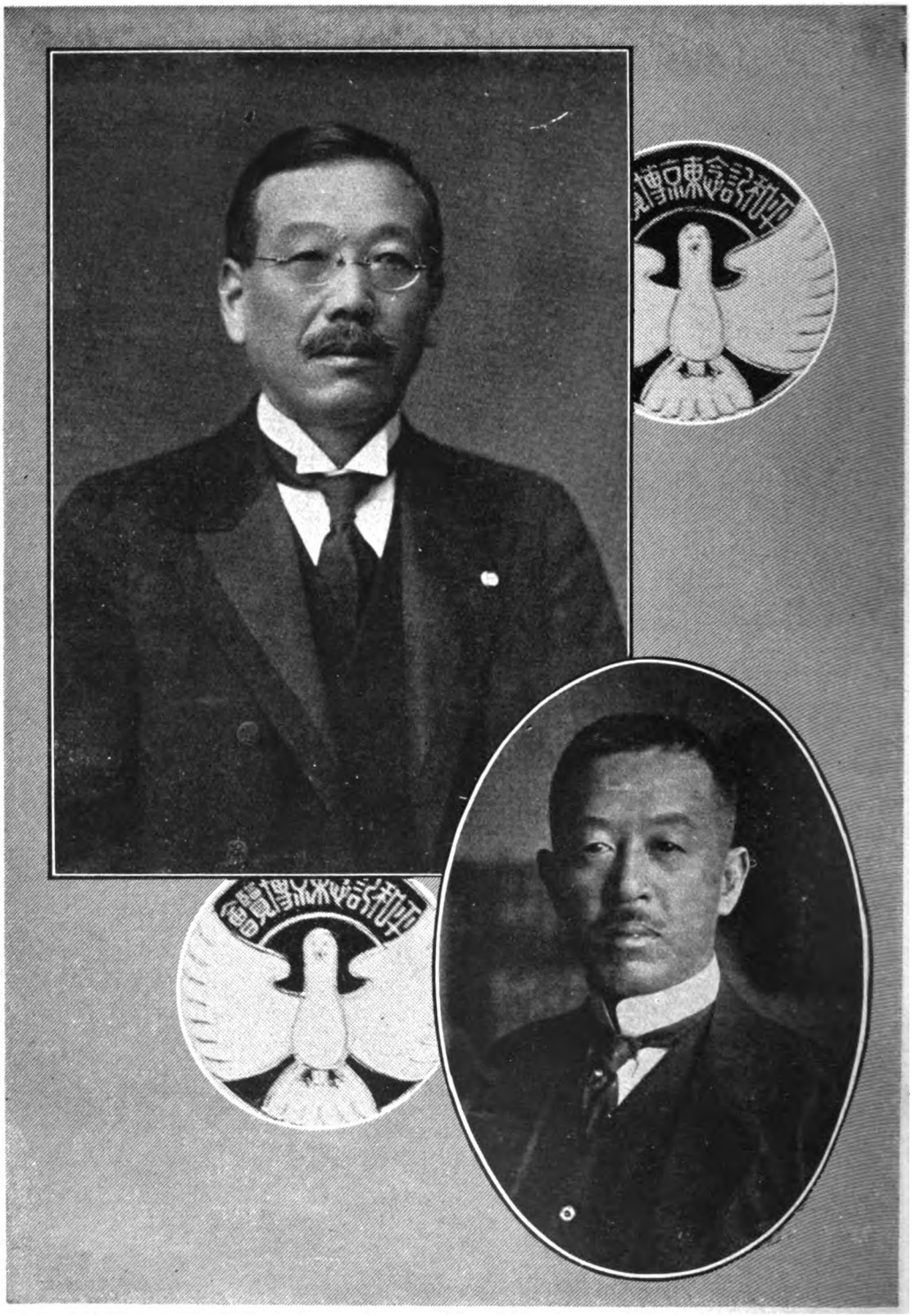

Upper: President K. Usami
Lower: Vice-President S. Omihara

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Main Exhibition Entrance

Peace Hall, First Section

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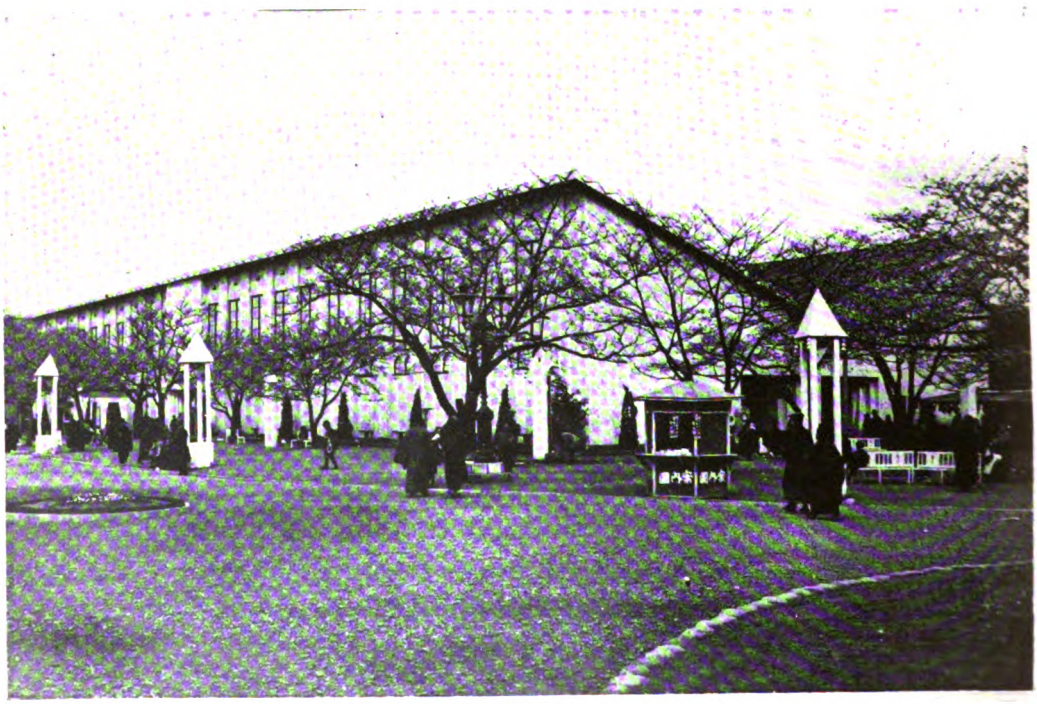
Manufacturing-Industrial Building, First Section



Chemical-Industrial Building, First Section

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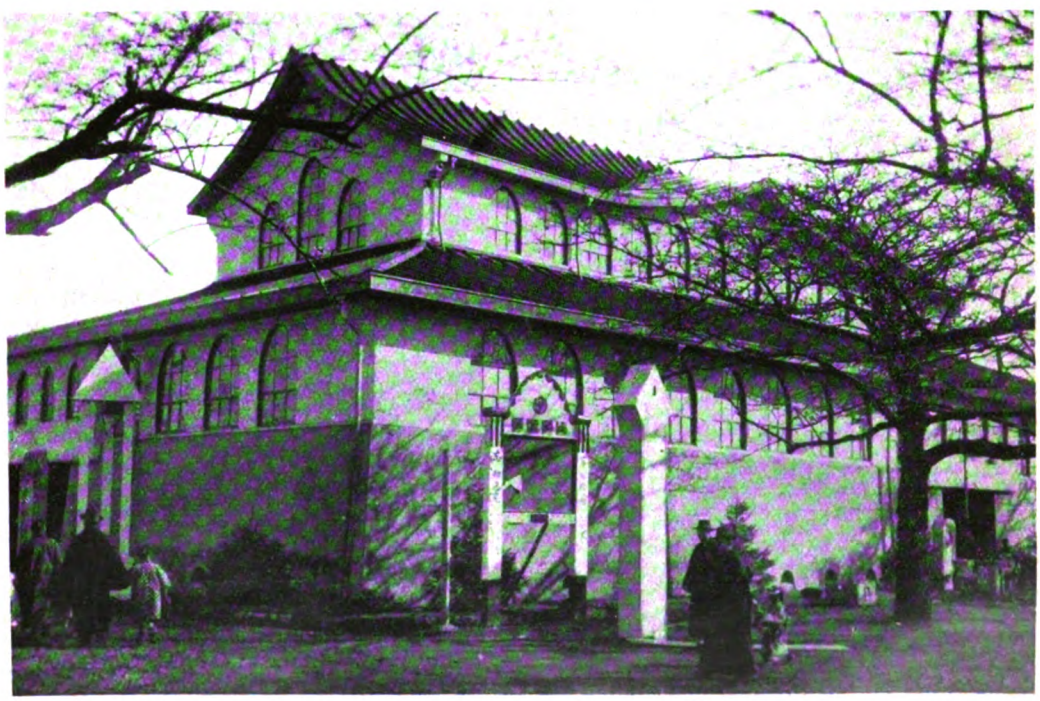
Sericulture Building, First Section



Textiles Building

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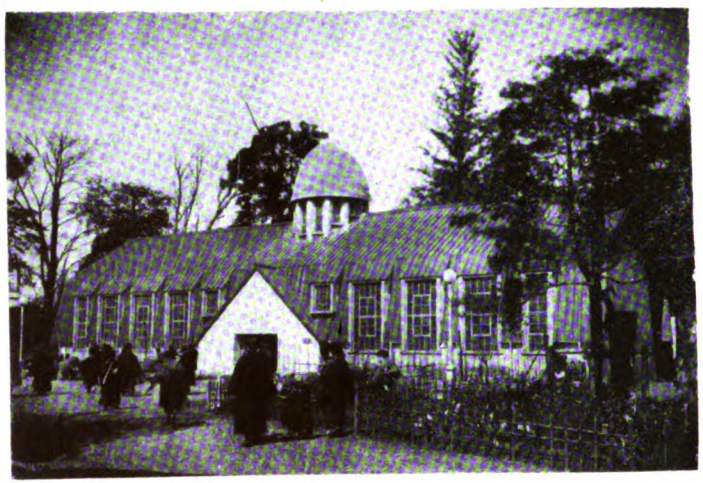
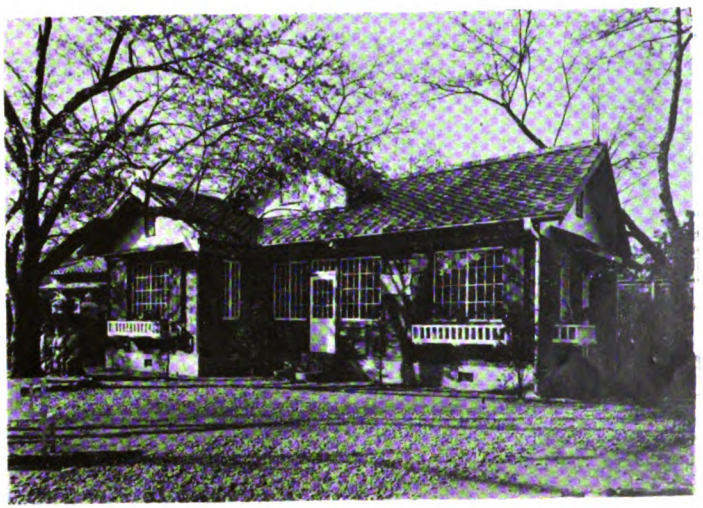
Aquatic Products and Provision Building

Archetecture and Construction Building



Vegetable and Horticultural Building



A Model Bungalow

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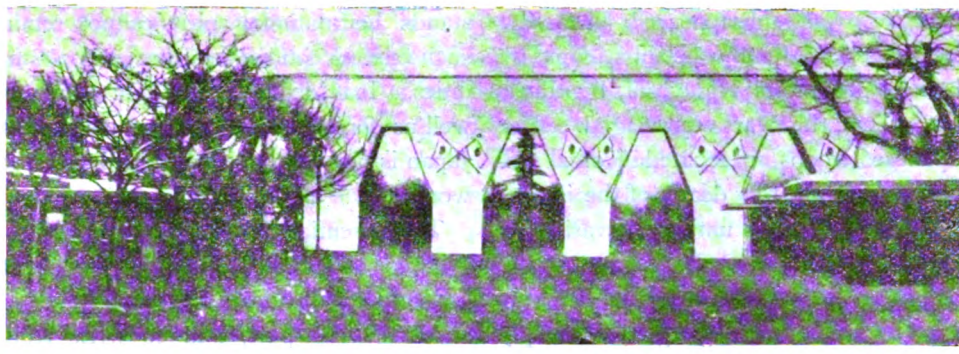

TOKYO PEACE EXHIBITION AND OUR MAGAZINE

THE PEACE EXHIBITION is being held in Uyeno Park, Tokyo, under the management of the Tokyo Prefectural Office, to commemorate the end of the World War and the return of peace. The project is indeed a very fitting one at this time. The world's Powers have now become fully conscious of the evils of war and of the great sin of fighting one's own kind, and this consciousness has led to the holding of the recent Washington Conference. This is, however, only the taking of a path the Powers rightly ought to have taken. Humanity is, however, prone to fight and is possessed of the impulse to contend. Even though we do not fight among ourselves bloody battles and with a hail of shot and shell, yet the so-called peaceful warfare will grow in intensity hereafter more and more and we shall fight everywhere commercially, industrially, scientifically and artistically—a competition truly commendable as a means for the enhancement and development of the cultural life of humanity and the realization of an earthly paradise.

Besides its aim of commemorating the dawn of, as we trust, a durable peace, this Exhibition is being made a means for trade and industrial expansion by the Powers, which are seeking a market in the Orient for their products in the hope of promptly recovering from the wounds they received during the war. At the same time, Japan naturally desires to display in this Exhibition the great progress made by her in trade and industry during the war. Thus, the Fair is in one sense a battlefield for innocuous warfare. From this, we may see the value and significance of holding the Exhibition and what prompted us to support the project.

Now the Japanese people love peace, as will be readily understood by a practical observation of their life. In the long history of our country we cannot find any Japanese invasion into a foreign land recorded, except that by the Hachiman boats and that by Toyotomi Taiko, who made war upon Korea. It may be explained, however, that the former was simply the pillage of certain foreign coasts by warriors made rather desperate because dissatisfied with their position in Japan in the Ashikaga period, and was not an invasion representing the Japanese nation. These marauders

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therefore, quite disappeared in a few years. The second was an attempt by the hero Toyotomi Hideyoshi, by whose sole orders the war was waged. The Japanese troops evacuated Korea immediately upon the death of the Taiko. This too was not a national invasion of Korea.

Again, the expedition of the Empress Jingo to Korea, so long ago, was simply to chastise the Koreans, who had caused damage to Japan by instigating another country to war against her. In the Mongolian descent on Japan, as well as in the Japan-Russia and Japan-China wars, we were compelled to take up arms to put an end to an invasion of foreigners menacing our peace and welfare.

The Powers are liable to misunderstand Japan's real capacity to fight and calculate it as too great, thus entertaining suspicion and misapprehensions as to her ambitions. This is truly regrettable.

The Japanese find it rather curious to note that the more we pledge ourselves to love and keep the peace the more foreigners suspect us. A concession made by the Japanese Deputy Kato at the Washington Conference in acceptance of the American proposal greatly astonished Americans, who had understood the Japanese to be a militaristic nation. Even the most intelligent and most acute newspaper men in America were also struck with the Japanese attitude. This was strange to Japanese, to find so little knowledge of the true state of things in Japan among foreigners.

Are there any foreigners who have resided long in Japan who say that the Japanese people like war or contemplate invasion? Probably it would be difficult to find even one. Whoever truly observes the national life of Japan and truly understands her national spirit cannot retain such misconceptions or utter such absurdities. It is deplorable for our nation as well as for the peace of the world that Japan is not yet understood truly by the world.

The essential object of *The Japan Magazine* is to spread abroad the facts about Japan in all directions, as we have often stated in the past, and to write truly regarding the national life and the spirit of Japan. The Magazine was first issued in the forty-second year of Meiji (or 1909), when the Japan-British Exhibition was being held in London to commemorate the fact that the two island Empires of East and West had concluded an alliance to insure the world's peace. For the subsequent thirteen years, the magazine has been making most energetic efforts to collect and publish articles on the fine arts, religion, science, literature, history, agriculture, industry and commerce of Japan in the most faithful and accurate manner and also to present the views of prominent foreigners and Japanese specifically for the purpose of correcting erroneous foreign views about Japan and of publishing to the world the fact that Japan is a peaceful nation and hates ruthlessness. Seeing, however, that there are still so many erroneous views of Japan held by the world, we confess with great regret that our past exertions have not been entirely successful, and we may go so far as to say that we are even inclined to doubt whether the world's men of learning possess the desire truly to understand Japan. The articles and views of prominent persons presented in *The Japan Magazine* for thirteen years may not be so meritorious as to inflate us unduly with pride yet they are doubtless of much more

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value and greater in volume than any single book would be to those foreigners who really wish to know Japan. The contents give a minute and exact description of matters in every grade of society in a manner dignified, familiar, humorous or impressive. It is regrettable to note, however, that it is chiefly those foreigners who love Japan already who have read the magazine in the past. It is earnestly to be desired that our Magazine may be read widely by all foreign men and women who sincerely wish to study Japan, since it will greatly help them in the attainment of their purpose.

Such is the history, such are the purposes and mission of the Magazine. We have already stated the reason for which we support the Peace Exhibition. We have issued this special Exhibition Number in order to introduce the Exhibition specifically to foreigners—both those merely visiting Japan and those remaining here—to inform them in detail of its plan, its buildings, its exhibits and the arrangements and preparations for receiving foreign visitors; and as well the state of Japan's industrial development. This number also gives the views of eminent Japanese and includes a guide to places of interest in Japan beginning with Tokyo as the centre. "The cultured life" is a common expression among those in every nation conscious of the necessity for leading a better and more happy life than at present. The Exhibition gives at least the material for presenting the best and newest cultural life in Japan, its buildings being in styles suggested by first-class Japanese architects.

The Exhibition therefore possesses great significance. It may be very small as compared with such World's Fairs as those held heretofore in England, America and France, as it is undertaken simply by a prefectural office; yet it is the result of their best endeavors. The visitors are requested not to criticise it simply as to its material exhibits, but also to observe the signs of spiritual progress as well. This Magazine gives some articles with special regard to this point.

Specifically then it is the desire of the magazine to make still further exertions by the issue of this Exhibition Number toward the realization of the mission with which it came into being, i.e., to be a leader in the works of peace.

We shall be most thankful if there are any in whom a desire to study Japan is aroused by reading this Special Number; and furthermore, if there are any who shall learn truly to understand the national life of Japan and the peace-loving and art-loving national character of the people through this means, we shall feel well repaid for our poor efforts.

These few words are inserted here to publish to the world our long-cherished aspiration and to express the purpose for which this Exhibition Number has been planned and issued.

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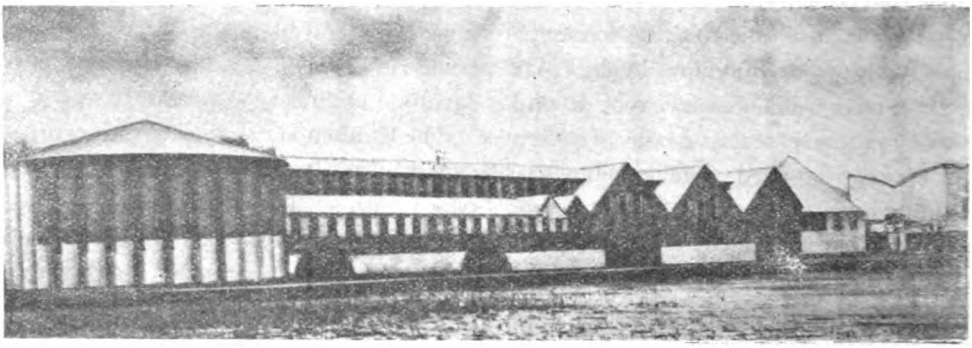

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TOKYO PEACE EXHIBITION

By KATSUO USAMI

GOVERNOR OF TOKYO PREFECTURE

THE Peace Exhibition has been opened in Tokyo under the auspices of the Tokyo Prefectural Office, and will continue for the period beginning March 10th and ending July 31st, 1922.

As is generally known to the public, the purpose in opening this Exhibition is to commemorate the restoration of peace; and as well to show the existing condition of Japan's industries, which developed so rapidly during the war, with a view to encouraging still greater future development.

The war is now over and its unprecedentedly great evils are being swept away, restoring for the world's human beings joyful and beneficial peace. This Exhibition is intended to celebrate the return of peace and to commemorate it with the peoples of the world.

During the late war, Japan's industry and trade made rapid and marked development—most remarkably so in the case of the mechanical, chemical and textile industries, which were able not only most satisfactorily to supply the domestic demand for the products, but to cultivate and extend markets everywhere in foreign lands, which may be proved by the fact that the value of our foreign trade reached ¥4,300,000,000 annually since the war as against ¥1,300,000,000 before. It is much to be regretted, however, that after the war and especially lately, our industrial and tradal conditions have been so much depressed in reaction from their previous brisk state that it is feared wartime prosperity will prove to be only ephemeral. The world's Powers are making their utmost exertions industrially and commercially through innumerable difficulties, hoping to recover quickly by means of industrial development from the exhaustion caused by the war, and it is easy to predict that their goods will again be supplied most actively and plentifully with renewed strength in the world's markets in the near future. Unless means are by us devised at once to meet the situation, the time will surely come soon,

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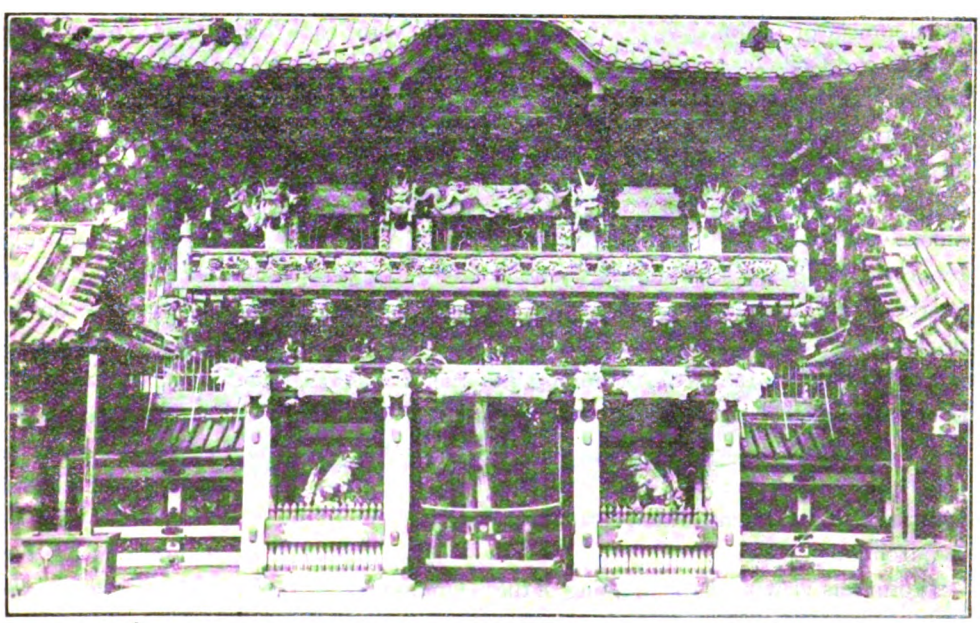
when we shall repent bitterly of our lack of foresight. It is the mission of the Exhibition to display to the world the national and cultural development of Japan and the actual condition of her commercial and industrial organizations, furnishing reliable material for future economic projects in this country. For this purpose, the exhibits are to be arranged more systematically than in the past and in such manner as to embody the idea of the executives, *i.e.*, to make the Exhibition a map of our trade and industry which will give a true and clear knowledge of them to visitors.

To effect this object all the exhibits are to be representative products in each industrial line, which can be put out commercially, those valueless as merchandise being rejected and preference being given to those industries which bid fair to develop favorably, to newly invented goods, and to articles whose manufacture is calculated to contribute to the national prosperity of the country and her tradal development. At the same time, more importance has been attached to the quality of the exhibits than to their quantity in order to make this small enterprise intensively successful. Another feature of the Exhibition is that the exhibits are chiefly confined to those furnished by corporations, showing how they stand at present and how they may develop in future, by an effective display on a large scale.

We are very happy to state that the enterprise has been very warmly supported in all directions both at home and abroad and many applications for space were received from foreign lands and from outlying Japanese territories, besides the numerous prefectures of the home land. In this way, the Exhibition is sure to be as gloriously successful and beneficial to all interested as could be desired by the executives.



Yomei Gate, Nikko

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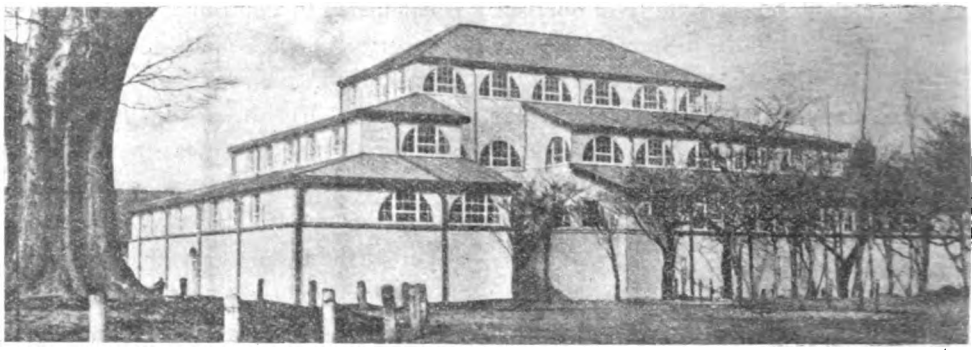

POLICY AND ADVANTAGES OF THE EXHIBITION

By S. OMIHARA

DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS OF THE TOKYO PREFECTURAL OFFICE

THE object of the Peace Exhibition held under the auspices of the Tokyo Prefectural Office is essentially to commemorate the restoration of peace and to contribute to the industrial development of Japan.

The world's Powers are working energetically to heal the wounds received from the war and to recuperate their national strength by means of industrial improvement. Yet the effects of war were too extensive to insure any prompt economic recovery. Besides the above serious exertions by the Powers, there is the disarmament question, the realization of which will lessen the need of energy in this direction hereafter. The world is now entering upon a period of peaceful rivalry in commerce and industry, especially in the Orient, which is strongest in purchasing capacity.

From this viewpoint the holding of the Exhibition is thought to be quite timely, and it has been warmly supported by European and American countries and especially by England, America, France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany, who wish to make use of the Exhibition to develop their trade and industry. These have vied with each other in securing space in the Foreign Building.

Germany is the most in earnest, wishing to introduce her after-war products, and England applied for permission to erect her own building. It is regrettable, but these foreign demands have been met only to a very small extent, about 10 per cent. Seeing so much eagerness on the part of the Powers to take advantage of the Exhibition, the Japanese exhibitors cannot but be inspired to make similar exertions to realize as great results as possible from participation in the Exhibition.

The estimated expenditure of the Exhibition is ¥6,000,000, of which the larger portion is to be obtained by means of admission fees and the remainder by

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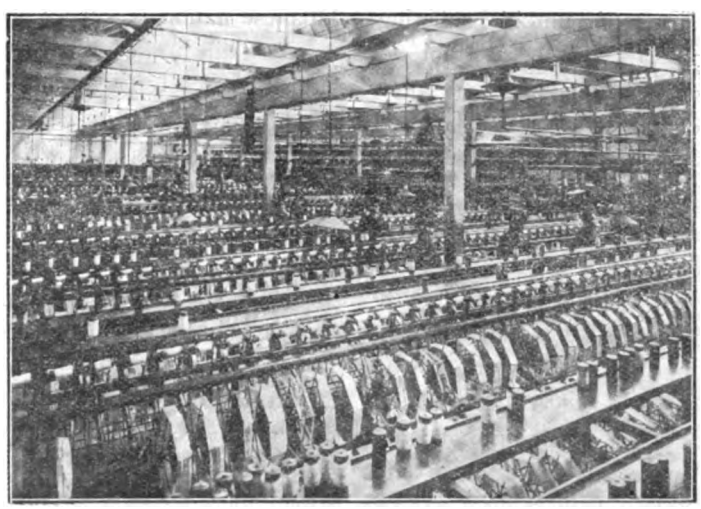
commissions, rents, miscellaneous receipts, proceeds of sale of buildings after the closing of the Exhibition and general contributions, the deficiency, if any, to be met by the prefectural office; taxes will not be increased for this purpose. It is the official wish to be most careful and energetic in the carrying out of these plans and not to place any additional burdens on Tokyo citizens on account of the Exhibition, which, needless to say, will be highly advantageous to them both materially and spiritually.

Materially, because supposing that the total number of provincials coming up to Tokyo to visit the Exhibition, the Meiji Shrine, and other places of note, with those visiting Tokyo on Exhibition and other business, and foreigners visiting Japan for similar purposes amounts to 4,000,000 and each of these persons spends ¥40 in Tokyo on an average, the total to be spent by them will reach ¥160,000,000 of which ¥48,000,000, or 30 per cent. may be cleared as profits. It is quite natural, therefore, that Tokyo tradesmen should rejoice over the opening of the Exhibition.

Spiritually, too, the Exhibition will bring great advantage to visitors in the commemoration of peace, the impression made on them of the forthcoming peaceful war, and the diffusion of knowledge among them as to the progress of industries, the development of national products after the war as compared with that before, and comparison of Japan's products with those of Europe and America.



A Spinning Factory in Japan

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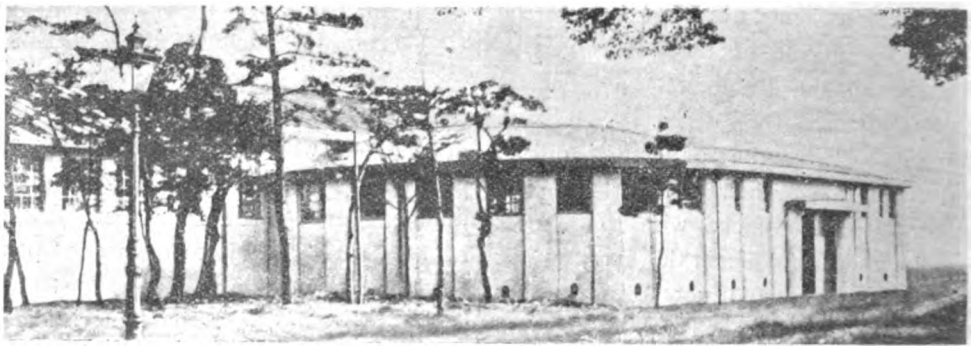

THE OBJECT OF THE PEACE EXHIBITION

By R. ENDO

GENERAL MANAGER OF THE TOKYO PEACE EXHIBITION

ONE of the objects of the Peace Exhibition is to felicitate the nations on the restoration of peace. The last war, which lasted for nearly five years, was indescribably disastrous and the cause of untold suffering, and everybody is most grateful for the return of peace. It is to express this feeling of gratitude of the Japanese nation that we are holding this Peace Exhibition, and the projectors are especially glad of the coincidence which brings the first year of the lasting peace to be ensured by the results of the Washington Conference at the same time as the holding of this Exhibition. We must not forget, however, another important object of the Exhibition, and that is, contributing to the development of industry and culture. The war affected to an extreme degree the satisfactory balance between the supply and demand of necessities, thus greatly menacing human existence. The Powers are now devoting their utmost efforts to the recovery of their destroyed or declining industries. Unlike the European countries, Japan, from her geographical situation, witnessed a remarkable development of her industries during the war, and the Japanese nation is keenly sensible of its responsibility to keep up this condition of industrial development and even to improve it so as to help in the world's cultural progress as well as in the common life of humanity. Hence the Exhibition has this as one of its prime objects.

This Exhibition is held by the Tokyo Prefectural Office, but it is supported by various other perfectures of Japan and her leased territory, colonies and mandatories, from which exhibits have been sent. Besides this, there are excellent contributions from foreign countries, as may be seen in the Foreign Building, where exhibits from England, America, Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, India and South America are assembled. From this we may see that the Exhibition is

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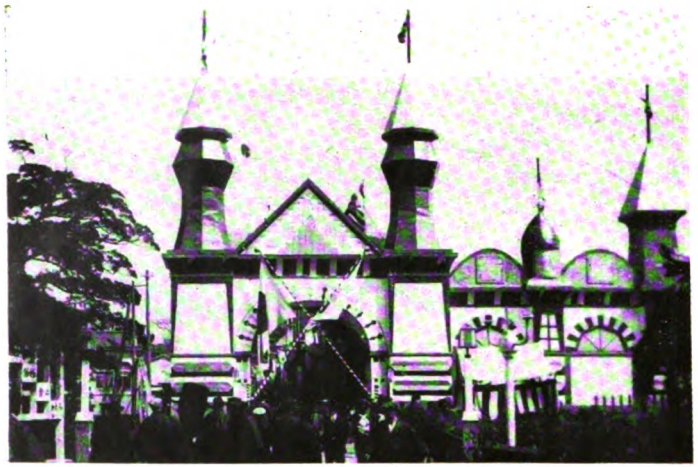
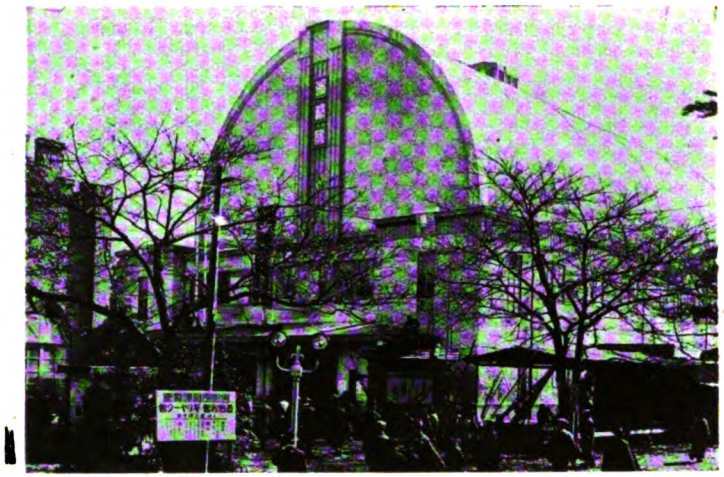


A Show "International Street"



Amusement Hall, First Section

Musical Stand, First Section

Musical Stand, Second Section

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Sagalien Building

Formosan Building, Second Section

Electric Engineering Building

British Building

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practically international in nature, although localized by its name. It is on the largest scale of the same holdings ever seen in this country, its grounds and buildings covering an area of 116,651 *tsubo* and 20,000 *tsubo* respectively, the exhibitors and exhibits numbering 75,568 and 209,213 respectively.

To proceed, we may give a rough description of the Exhibition: Our readers are perhaps well acquainted with the commanding site at Uyeno Park, where it is being held. The first section is on Takenodai, or the hilly part of the park, and the second around Shinobazu Pond, just below. The first section covers an area of 45,000 *tsubo* and consists of the Manufacturing, Industrial, Textile, Chemical Industrial, Peace, Tokyo Self-Government, Architectural, Sericulture, Sanitary, Fine Arts, Foodstuffs and Fisheries, Agricultural, Vegetable and Gardening and Social Educational Buildings, also the Exhibition office; in addition there are ten Entertainment and Music Halls, shows, and other private buildings. The latter cover an area of 71,000 *tsubo* and comprise the Hokkaido, Karafuto, Manchurian and Mongolian, Foreign "A," Foreign "B," English, American, Italian and Swiss, Electricity, Machinery, Traffic and Mining Buildings, besides which there are many shops from various prefectures and colonies and miscellaneous show buildings. The First and Second Sections are connected by two bridges. The Peace Tower stands among these buildings, it being 140 *shaku* in height. The splendor of this tower and the fine view at this spot make the Exhibition buildings appear all the more attractive.

The Exhibition buildings are of modern architectural type and are usually pleasing to visitors, who are, however, most delighted with the exhibits. All foreigners especially, if interested in Japan's industries, will not fail to observe with pleasure the present condition of the country's industrial development and her people's skill in the arts. The Manufacturing and Industrial Building contains precious metal ware, alcove ornaments, cloisonné ware, wooden and bamboo ware, paper ware and all other kinds of industrial art products, which show visitors how excellent these characteristic Japanese products are. The Textile Buildings (main and additional) hold a collection of Japanese textile fabrics, which occupy a very important position among the national products, and are very beautiful. Those from Kyoto, Gumma, Yamagata, Tokyo, Fukui and the Prefectures must not be overlooked by foreign visitors. The Chemical Industrial Building shows the condition of Japan's toilet goods, celluloid and glass industries at present. Foreign visitors will find here Japan's valuable exhibits of earthen and porcelain ware. Again, Japan is the most important sericultural country in the world and produces the largest portion of the world's output of cocoons. Visitors may see in the Sericultural Building the process of sericulture and silk reeling with specimens of the output. The Fine Arts building displays Japanese and foreign pictures, sculpture, architectural and industrial fine arts, which show the development of the fine arts. As Japan is an agricultural country, her people subsist chiefly on rice, barley and vegetables, but marine products are very important to the country, since there is a very large variety of fish; and these are very skillfully utilized, as may be understood from the fact that the Japanese

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eat fish chiefly. In the Food Products and Fisheries, Agricultural and Vegetable and Horticultural Buildings, visitors may sufficiently well see Japanese life from the food viewpoint. The Social-Educational Building is well worth a visit to those wishing to know the condition of Japan's educational and social life.

The Hokkaido, Karafuto, Manchurian and Mongolian, Korean, and Formosan Buildings clearly show the actual conditions in the Japanese colonies and the foreign lands adjoining these colonies, where Japanese have large interests. Above all, the Karafuto, Manchurian and Mongolian, Korean and Formosan Buildings suggest how Japanese influence has been extended there in the past 15 years. All these buildings are erected in style and color appropriate to the country represented and give the visitor a feeling of actually being in the country itself. Their exhibits give an idea of how many products Japan gets from these places.

The Electricity, Machinery, Forestry and Mining Buildings give evidence of Japan's industrial expansion during late years.

The Foreign Buildings show her economic relations with the foreign countries concerned, which will be especially interesting to foreign visitors.

Excepting Government and foreign exhibits, all the exhibits are to be examined and prizes awarded; of these awards, the Grand Honorary Medal is the first prize, the Honorary Medal is the second prize, the Gold Medal is the third prize, the Silver Medal is the fourth prize, the Copper Medal is the fifth prize and the Certificate of Merit is the sixth prize.

The Honorary President of the Peace Exhibition is H.I.H. Prince Kan-in, the President being Mr. K. Usami, the Governor of Tokyo Prefecture; the Vice-President is Mr. S. Omihara, Director of the Department of Home Affairs of the Tokyo Prefectural Office, and the General Manager is Mr. R. Endo, Director of the Industrial Department of the Tokyo Prefectural Office. Mr. S. Hirayama acts as Chief Judge of Awards and each department has its respective chief.

The Association Supporting the Peace Exhibition was formed for the purpose of helping on the success of the Exhibition and of affording facilities to foreign and provincial visitors. This Association is presided over by Viscount Shibusawa, the Vice-Presidents being Mr. R. Fujiyama, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Mr. S. Kirishima, Chairman of the Tokyo Municipal Council. Foreigners who wish to secure information or special favors from the Exhibition authorities may apply at the Exhibition office.

It is best to know previously how to go round the various parts of the Exhibition systematically in order to view them most expeditiously. To this end we advise first entering the main gate of the First Section and visiting the Manufacturing Industrial Building on the left side and then the Industrial and Textile Buildings; after this the right-hand buildings are visited from the Architectural Building to the Additional Textile Building, the Chemical Industrial Building and the Tokyo Self-Government Building; one's course is then taken northward along the narrow road lined by eating houses and private buildings towards the right to the Sericultural and Sanitary Buildings, whence the Fine Arts Building, the Foodstuffs and Fisheries Building and the Agricultural Building are

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visited, and after this the Horticultural Building and the Social Educational Building, which stand a little to one side. This finishes the inspection of the First Section. The visitor then leaves the grounds by the rear gate, crosses over the bridge under the Peace Tower, and reaches the entrance at the right, first inspecting the Hokkaido, Karafuto, Manchurian and Mongolian, Korean, Formosan, English and Foreign Buildings and next the Electric, Machinery, Aviation and Traffic, Forestry and Mining Buildings, after which he may leave the Exhibition grounds and pass along by the shops of the various prefectures.

THE PEACE EXHIBITION SUPPORTERS' ASSOCIATION

THIS Association was formed to render financial support to the Exhibition and also to minister to the convenience of visitors. It is formed of members in sympathy with its aims who contribute a sum of fifty yen or over.

For the realization of the above object, the Association grants facilities to Exhibition visitors, receiving and guiding foreigners, giving entertainments and encouraging others to give such, receiving special visitors and arranging for their reception, erecting houses to lease to shop-keepers and arranging in other ways aids to the prosperity of the Exhibition.

The Association was organized September 9, 1921, when Governor Usami, of Tokyo Prefecture, invited about 90 prominent business men to a banquet at the Imperial Hotel. On that occasion Viscount Shibusawa rose and proposed to organize the Association with those present as promotors. This proposal was unanimously supported by the meeting. Next Baron Goto was selected Chairman of the Organization Committee, and the rules of the Association were discussed and adopted. After that, Viscount Shibusawa was chosen president and Messrs. R. Fujiyama and S. Kirishima vice-presidents of the Association thus organized.

The estimated income of the Association is ¥803,793. To particularise regarding its work, it receives Imperial and other visitors, superintends various ceremonies and meetings at the Exhibition, issues invitations to tourist parties and others, plans for increasing the prosperity of the Exhibition, establishes rest places, builds houses to let to shops and introduces visitors to hotels.

It also provides musical entertainments and various performances and lectures, makes and sells the Exhibition map and picture postcards and does work especially desired by the Exhibition office. Of its estimated income of ¥803,793, ¥585,000 is from contributions and the rest from various receipts. Of these contributions, ¥409,500, or about 70 per cent. has been contributed by the wealthy, ¥58,500, or about 10 per cent. by the Tokyo Prefectural Trades Unions, and ¥117,000, or about 20 per cent. by the general public in Tokyo and suburbs.

The advisers consist of Barons Mitsui, Okura, Furukawa, Goto, and Iwasaki, Mr. S. Hirayama, president of the Japan Red Cross, Mr. K. Usami, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, Baron Masuda and Mr. J. Inouye.

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THE OPENING OF THE TOKYO PEACE EXHIBITION

By SHIGENOBU HIRAYAMA

PERIVY COUNCILLOR, AND CHIEF JUDGE OF AWARDS

IT is a cause for profound gratitude and hearty rejoicing that the unprecedentedly horrible European war, which lasted for more than four years, and cost innumerable millions in lives and money, is at last ended. That the honor and triumph of the Allies is universally acknowledged is a great gain to humanity. How can we forget this glorious fact—that "peace with honor" has come at last. How fitting, then, to commemorate the fact by opening a Peace Exhibition here in the Capital of our Empire.

The public has regretted the lack of an opportunity to observe the industrial progress made by our country during and since the war, no exhibition on a large scale having been held in recent years.

The location for this Exhibition, Uyeno Park, is a sightly spot and especially suitable for our purpose, except that the space is not large enough for all the exhibits which we shall gather together. In fact we cannot meet even half of the demands made upon us by would-be exhibitors for space, but the various buildings, subsidiary to the main halls, erected on hill and lakeside, present a pleasing sight, and we are sure the variety of exhibits will be interesting and instructive to all visitors. These include examples of our fine arts, scientific, literary and other attainments, together with educational, sanitary, agricultural, forestry, and marine exhibits.

It is surely a commendable enterprise to issue this special number of *The Japan Magazine* in order to give details of the Exhibition as well as reliable information about Japan. As founder and chief supporter of the *Magazine*, I feel especially gratified that we are able to undertake this important task.

To present a brief summary of Japan's part in international exhibitions we must go back in retrospect to the year 1867, when Japan first participated in such undertakings. This was the most brilliant period of Napoleon III's successful reign and to celebrate it the French people held

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Hon. S. Hirayama

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Peace Tower

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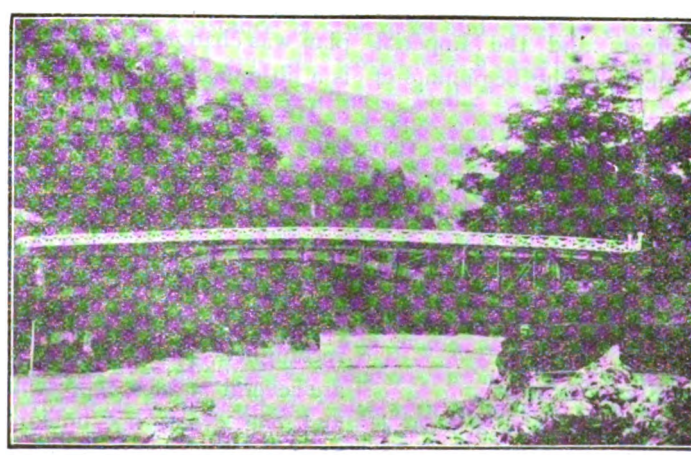
an international exhibition at Paris. The Tokugawa Shogunate and two powerful lords, viz, Shimazu of Satsuma and Nabeshima of Hizen, sent a few exhibits to Paris to represent Japan's products.

In 1873, however, after the Restoration, our Imperial Government enthusiastically took part on a large scale in the International Exposition at Vienna, Austria. The late Marquis Okuma was at that time president of the Board of Commissioners, and Count Sano, who had already gained experience in the Paris Exposition, assisted. Count Sano was vice-president of the Board and personally represented Japan at Vienna, carefully directing all activities. Since that time we have always been eager to do our share to make such international undertakings successful, but none of them has been quite equal to the Vienna Exposition. I was only twenty years old at the time and attended as the youngest commissioner. I have a very happy memory of the experience, and being intimately associated with Count Sano, I was deeply impressed by his wide knowledge, good judgment and diligence in directing affairs.

Since then the Central Government has recognized the benefits resulting from such exhibitions and has often repeated the experiment here in Japan. Furthermore, the local authorities have frequently organized exhibitions such as the present. It is peculiarly appropriate that this Exhibition should have been projected at the very time when the Pacific Conference was being so successfully convened in Washington. Without any question the results of this Conference must have far-reaching effects in securing world peace.

It was a great gratification to learn that Japan's delegates showed excellent sense and won the respect of all by their sincerity and broad-minded willingness to co-operate in securing the Peace of the world, thus dispersing misunderstandings and especially the suspicion that Japan is a militaristic nation. I earnestly hope that our Central Government will after a few years project an International Exposition on a large scale and will invite the participation of the Powers extensively in order to contribute to the improvement of international trade and also to cement friendship with other nations.



Aimoto Bridge in Etchu Province, one of Three Curious Bridges in Japan

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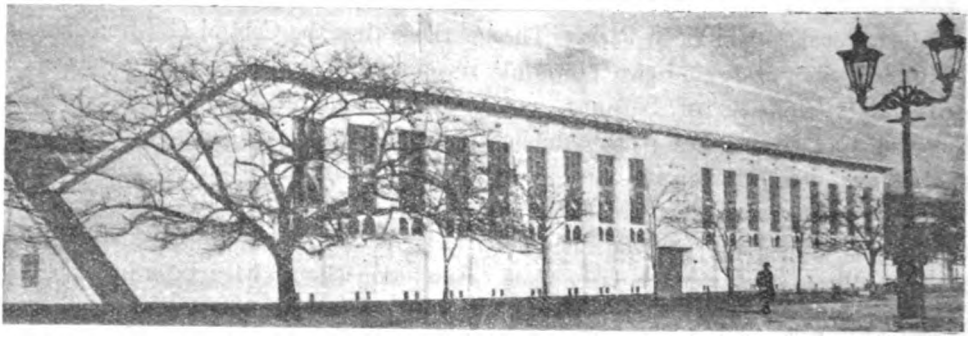

THE PEACE EXHIBITION IN UYENO PARK

IN the first year of Meiji, 1886, this park was first opened to the public, having then come into the possession of the Imperial Household Department. In the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, a Buddhist Temple called the Kanyei-ji, with the tombs of some of the Tokugawa Shoguns, and the Tosho Shrine dedicated to Tokugawa Iyeyasu, occupied the garden, and the site on which the present Imperial Museum stands was at that time covered by the main building of the Kanyei Temple.

The place is therefore noted as a sacred spot, and also as historically important, being the battlefield where the Tokugawa retainers and the Imperial army met in conflict, at the beginning of the Meiji era.

The Exhibition is divided into two sections, the first being situated on Takenodai, the hilly part of the park, covering an area of 45,400 *tsubo* and the second section standing on the bank of Shinobazu Pond, and covering an area of 71,100 *tsubo*.

THE FIRST SECTION.

At the entrance to Ueno Park one is confronted by 8 white square posts 27ft. in height, with 6 posts 17ft. high, on each side. In front of the main entrance, there are white triangular lamp-posts, arranged in a row, having octahedral frosted glass lanterns, which when lighted up at night, give a very pleasant impression.

The main entrance is a high wall with five entries hollowed out in the shape of Mt. Fuji,—on either side is the figure of a Japanese god, carved by Mr. S. Hori, a young sculptor, whose work is rendered out of proportion to the size of the entrance, because the original position designated was the right and left walls of the central entry, but for some reason the plan was changed and the present position is a little unsatisfactory.

The figures represent the sea and the land gods—"Ebisu" and "Daikoku"—and are very appropriate to a peace Exhibition. If one proceeds directly from the entrance, one comes into a garden, where various flowers are blooming, and where a diamond-shaped, and a rectangular pond lie, and around these are several statues, representing cherubs, and one group not unlike a Japanized Madonna, of a mother and two children,

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all carved by a prominent sculptor, Mr. T. Shinkai.

Around this garden arranged in the form of a horseshoe, stand: The Chemical Industrial Building, Textiles Building with annex, the Peace Building, Structural Building, and the Manufacturing Industrial Building. The Chemical Industrial Building lies nearest to the main entrance, and has light pink roofing and a black zigzag mark to show the depth of the tiles. The lack of funds may be responsible for the somewhat inartistic design, but it has a beautiful big rotary glass tower 12ft. in height in the centre of the building, and a pleasant odour pervades the place, from a perfumed fountain at play.

Annex to the Textile Building. This stands next to the above building, and belongs to the Tokyo Dry Goods Association, and exhibits dolls dressed in the latest styles from some of the leading dry goods stores in Tokyo, such as Mitsukoshi, Shirokiya, Takashimaya, Matsuya, Matsuzakaya, Isetan, and one might almost consider it the Dolls Building.

Some of the finest exhibits are sent by Isetan, including a dancing girl about to take the part of a white wine pedlar on the stage, and another girl dressing in the green-room with the assistance of an old man of about 50 years of age, all of which portray the spirit of old Yedo, while all the rest represent more modern styles.

The Structural Building would be the next to visit, and contains all descriptions of structural models and household furniture.

The Peace Building is a splendid specimen, whose light reddish yellow outer walls seem to diffuse an atmosphere of calm and friendliness, and at the same time it is both a dignified and impressive building, suitable for the centre of Peace propaganda.

It seats 1000 people. In March, an exhibition of trade-marks, posters, and catalogues was held there, and later there will be lecture meetings and cinematograph displays and other forms of entertainment will take place in it.

Two more pieces of work by Mr. T. Shinkai stand by the door, these being Goddesses of Peace, and from the roof hangs the Bell of Peace the sounding of which is the signal for either the opening or closing of the grounds.

The Manufacturing Industrial Building is on the left side of the main entrance, thus standing opposite the Chemical Industrial Building, the only difference between the two buildings being the long roof of the former which stretches down to the ground at its ends. The great increase in the number of exhibits in this building compared with that of the Taisho Exhibition, a matter of 20,000 to 50,000, is a remarkable revelation as to the rapid development of Japan's manufacturing industry.

The Tokyo Gas Works or Dream Room is particularly attractive, where a model of a "sleeping beauty" lies, and the room underneath is equipped with gas works, which may be seen by means of a mirror in the upper part.

"The Pearl Tower," from the Pearl King of Japan, Mr. K. Mikimoto, is most striking. The five-storied tower or pagoda, is made entirely of pearl shells, the top, roof-ends, and bells being genuine pearls, while within is a very large pearl. The sands are composed of the same precious stone in its smallest form, and are worth ¥320,000. After closing hours, this treasure is kept in a safe.

The Textile Building is rather com-

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plex at first sight, but the exhibits, which come from the Textiles Association of the prefectures interested, testify to the development made in this line recently.

Most noteworthy are the cotton velvets, socks and geta, string making and a paper cloth called silket, which has been much in demand since the late war.

The Wool Building lies between the Textiles and the Manufacturing Industrial Buildings and was erected in order to show the present condition of Japan's Wool Industry whose returns are not exactly favourable. However it proves that the industry is inviting interest, and in time it will develop.

The "Gishi Kwan" is in front of the Zoölogical Garden of Uyeno Park, and one may see here the articles possessed by the famous "47 ronins," including the shoulder badge, armour, the leader Oishi Yoshio's paper lantern, swords, a signboard written by Otaka Gengo, and a masu (measure) from the wineshop from which Horibe Yasubei drank saké, and some letters.

The Villa of Culture is in the neighbourhood of the "Gishi-kwan," and is made up of 9 one-storied houses arranged in horseshoe form, and is very attractive and interesting as it endeavours to show the soundest and most reasonable way in which to simplify life in Japan, by combining the Japanese and European styles. In order to do this the utmost care has been taken to adapt the superior points in both styles when constructing a villa, with regard to lighting, ventilating, cleaning and heating, the designer being Dr. Okuma, and the exhibitor the Kenchiku Gakkai.

The Music Hall is beside the Structural Building and is built in the shape of a semi-dome in order to conduct sound properly. A concert is held here daily beginning at 2 p.m.

The Tokyo Self-Government Hall stands on the right of the main entrance, and is a splendid white brick building constructed by the Tokyo Municipal Office at a cost of ¥530,000.

It is exhibiting the works of the Tokyo Municipality in drawings, or models, and one may examine the water-works, drainage, public gardens, cemeteries, lighting, and street improvements by means of the display of models, among them being small electric cars in motion.

The lecture hall will seat about 1,000 men, and is also used for cinematograph shows. Upstairs is the reception room prepared for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The Social Educational Building was formerly occupied by the Japan Fine Arts Association. Here the public may read the results of social work, such as child protection, poor relief, etc., which have been compiled and exhibited by the Home, Educational, Agricultural, Commercial and Railway Departments, and other Government offices.

The Vegetable and Flower Garden Building has exhibits of plants which flourish in different seasons, and in the hot-house of Mr. S. Saito various tropical plants are in full bloom, the orchids being shown especially for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The Agricultural Building is the centre of the rice exhibits.

The Fisheries and Foodstuffs Building is next to the Agricultural Building, and the Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Dai Nippon Sugar Mill, Meidiya, Formosan Sugar Mill, and others have sent exhibits of foods or drinks.

The centre is decorated in Egyptian style, and there is a panorama of tea-picking at Uji; also the Imperial Cold

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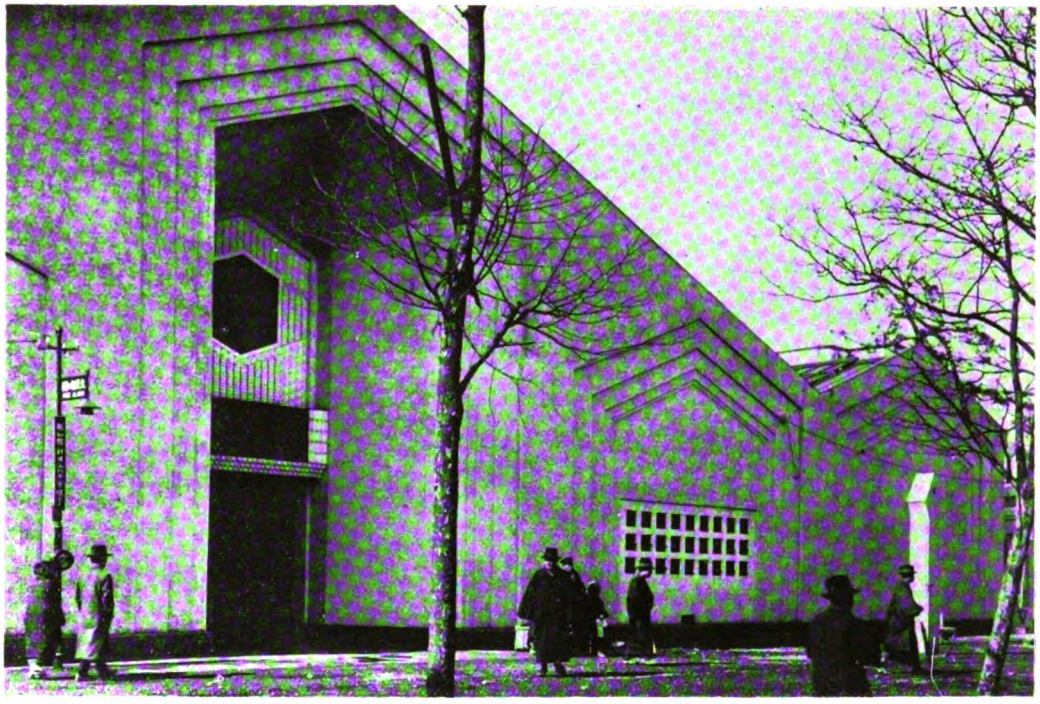

Fine Arts Building, First Section

Model Homes in the "Modern-Village" Section

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Japanese Painting, Fine Arts Building

Oil Painting, Fine Arts Building

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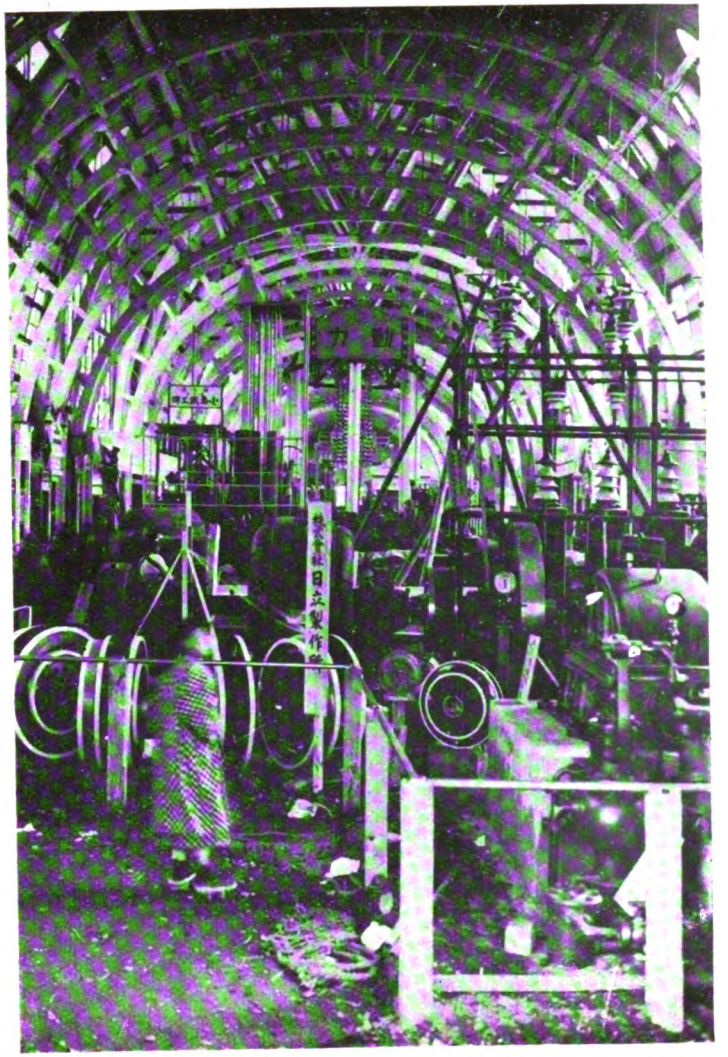
The Camphor Tower Exhibited by the Formosan Government



Interior of Power Building, Second Section

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Lay Figures Arranged by the Takashimaya Drapery Shop,
Textiles Building

Display of Lay Figures by the Isetan Drygoods Store,
Textiles Building

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Foreign Building, Second Section

Left: Machinery Building. Right: Sumitomo Building

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Left: Korean Building. Right: Manchurian-Mongolian Building

A Part of the Second Section

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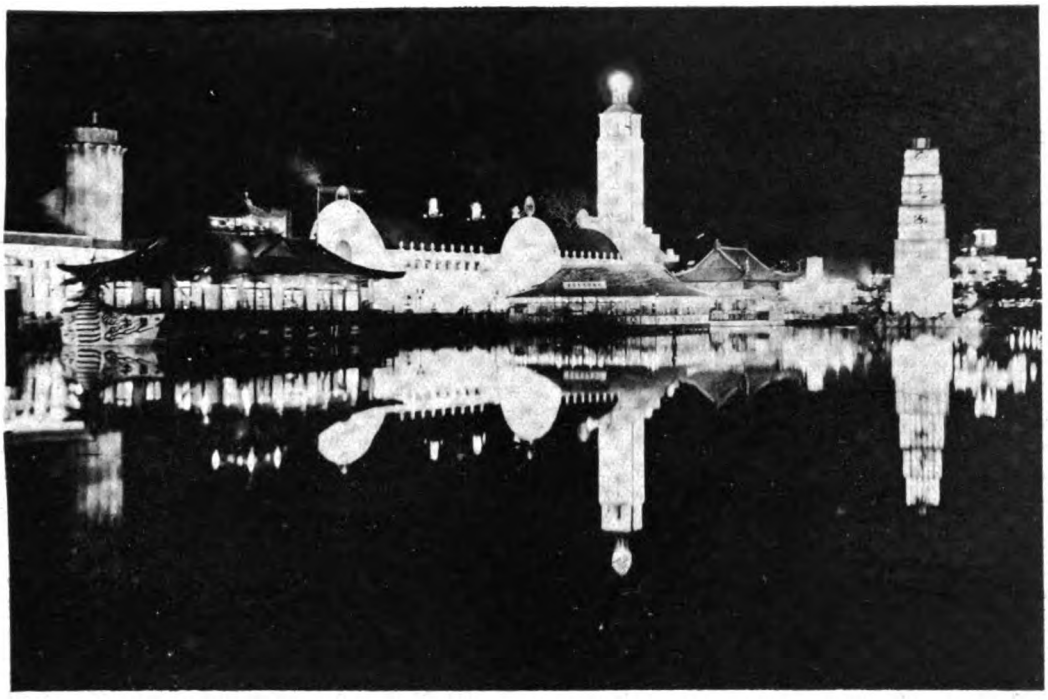

Peace Tower and Second Section at Night

Second Section Illuminated

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Hokkaido Building, Second Section

Korean Building

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Storage Co.'s flower-ice should not be missed.

Here one learns that the trout produced by a Fukuoka Co. is three times as much as that taken from Lake Biwa, in a year.

The corals are very interesting, some from Kochi Prefecture, and for the first time there are also some from the Bonin Islands.

The Fine Arts Building is the next one, and is a long narrow house, coloured pink outside, and lighted inside with a very soft light.

The pond in the centre is picturesque, and one can rest and study the engravings which are placed in a convenient position for so doing.

The Sanitary Building which is just opposite the Fine Arts, has exhibits from various Government offices, such as "How to Select Toys for Children" from the Metropolitan Police, and "Nutrients, and the Utilization of Waste Products" from the Home Office.

The Sericultural Building contains exhibits of raw silk and cocoons obtained by H. I. M. the Empress, and is most interesting in its effort to encourage the development of sericulture.

The Animal Building consists of several stalls in which honey bees from Oshima, 400 hens, some hounds, pigs, cows, horses, and sheep are on view, also a macaw valued at ¥1,000, and a cat with remarkable eyeballs.

The Siberian Building on the left of the Tokyo Self-Government Building shows conditions of life among three races, and has special products for sale.

The Japan Alps Building stands next, and proves a good guide for mountaineers who are interested in the condition of the Japan Alps, a range running from Hida to Echigo Province.

The Peace Bridge is private property and those who cross it must pay toll; it extends from the Tosho Shrine to the Korean Building in the second section, so connecting the two sections.

There are many special buildings constructed for advertisement, such as the Mitsuya Cider Tower, the Nippono-phone Office, an Indian Café, the dining-room of the Aji-no-moto Store, the image of a goddess belonging to Harikin Soap Co., the Lion Dentifrice building, "SSS" Fountain Pen pillar, "Mitsuwa" Soap tower, Tokyo Stationery building, and the "Pivot" Fountain Pens place.

The Entertainment Hall was erected after the style of the Imperial Theatre, and actors and geisha girls of Tokyo entertain visitors morning and afternoon; twice a week performances are given by the best actors of Tokyo and Osaka. The admission fee is ¥1 for adults, children half price, except in special cases when it is ¥2, and children ¥1.

The Variety Hall near the Villa of Culture provides different kinds of dancing and singing and is very entertaining.

The International Street exhibits the dancing of Egyptian girls, and of Hawaiian natives, music and tricks by an otter, a performing horse,—in the First Hall—and in the Second Hall one sees mechanical tricks, and optical illusions by an American Doctor of Science, an aërial motor-car, aërial piano-playing and dancing, the burning at the stake of the "Maid of Orleans," also Indian juggling and Egyptian fortune-telling.

The admission fee is ¥1.00. or ¥0.90. The Japan Alps Building charges ¥0.50 as entrance fee to witness the performance of the interesting but simple and primitive Kiso dancing.

The Southern Pacific Building gives an exhibition of hip dancing and the

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admission fee is ¥0.50. The dining-room serves uncommon meals.

The Siberian Building contains a representation of a native dwelling in Siberia, in which moving pictures of the Arctic Ocean are shown. Several Russian artists give performances here, appearing before the general public for the first time. Admission is ¥0.50 and one may obtain Russian dishes at the café nearby.

The Skating House is open to visitors for a small charge, skates being supplied.

The Delight House, or the World's Tour House enables visitors to travel from Yokohama to Korea, Manchuria, Peking, India, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, England and America, whence they return to Japan.

THE SECOND SECTION.

The Buildings of this Section are more restful, and perhaps contain the more amusing exhibits. Entering the main gate one easily finds the snow-white Hokkaido Building with the red roof. It was erected in order to stimulate the public into active measures towards the development of the island, and to encourage settlement there. Pictures and models show its natural beauties and products, and a thorough acquaintance is made with its peculiar possessions, and its climate and life, etc. by attending the Hokkaido Cinematograph House nearby. The Restaurant serves special dishes and provides a nice resting place.

The Karafuto Building shows the spring season fishing, the cultivation of land for the summer season, the gathering in, and the stock-farming of the autumn, and the felling of wood for pulp for the winter, while the sight of the deep snowy expanses, and the wide grassy plains reminds one of the primitive life there. Mr. Kuroda, Vice-Chief of the Colonization Department, shows some attractive dolls.

The Manchurian and Mongolian Building is three-storied, of North-Chinese style, and is most attractive. The golden dragon head on the roof sheds a light of 2,000 candle power, and there is a big dragon engraved on the vermilion and blue walls of the two wings of the building.

There is a model of Pt. Dairen 15 × 18ft. and an oil-painting of a wooden house on the Yalu River, representing pure Japanese life.

The Korean is the most beautiful of those along the pond, and is after the Kaikei-ro in Seoul. Upstairs in the reception room are Korean dancers, and pretty girls serve tea.

Downstairs is a panorama of Mt. Kongo, covering 70 *tsubo* and being 21ft. high. Visitors are able to walk along the mountain path. Korea's special products are exhibited and there is a Korean house in which dolls are placed, and where one sees the "ondoru" or heater, so that one gets a good idea of Korean life, and one is able to taste Korean dishes in the building in front.

The Formosan Building is after the style of a temple, and its colour suggests the red colour of the island. The Formosan Government sent a most elaborate model of Formosa, and the chief products, sugar and camphor, are placed in piles by the side. That of sugar is 15ft. wide and and 20ft. high and the camphor pile is made of 2500 pieces of camphor, each of which weighs 10 lbs.

The fragrance permeates the building, but as this product evaporates at the rate of 10% every 2 months it will cost about ¥50,000 to supplement the evaporation.

A procession of comic dolls, represent-

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ing the natives in festive style, is very amusing, and the stub of cedar, 8ft. in diameter, which was used for the big "torii" of the Meiji Shrine is most interesting. Formosan cookery is served by girls of the island, and guests are entertained by characteristic dancing.

The Oriental Association's Cinematograph Hall stands by the Korean Building, and is used as a place of propaganda to encourage emigration. Baron Goto presides over the Association, and pictures are given of the departure from Shimonoseki and landing at Fusan, Korea, with other pictures of Korean life, industries, habits and manners.

The Foreign Building is the largest of the Second Section, covering an area of 900 *tsubo*, and is a permanent building owned by the Nippon Sangyo Kyokai. Before the entrance a globe is revolving on which the image of a goddess stands, and round which are the flower emblems of the different countries. The image is the work of Mr. Asakura.

The additional buildings consist of English, Swiss, American, and Italian, the entire area covered by all including the main building being 1,400 *tsubo*.

The principal exhibits are electrical machines and appliances, optical lenses, automobiles, motor-cycles, and new inventions such as artificial quartz called Bohemian glass, by Czecho-Slovakia, ball-bearings by Switzerland, and pianos by Germany, all the chief countries being represented—France, Germany, U.S.A., England, Switzerland, Sweden, Holland, Czecho-Slovakia, India, the South Sea islands, S. America, Siam, China, Canada, Australia.

The Electric Industrial Building comes next, and its most popular exhibit consists of a rotary stage 24ft. in diameter, on which are placed dolls and various things from the Tokyo Electric Light Co., Tokyo Electric Co., Japan Electric Co., and the Imperial Storage Battery Co., showing the great development in the industry and illustrating the close connection between the home and electricity by giving the whole scene the name of "The Home and Electricity."

In the Telephone Department the progress made in communications is shown by the model of a girl messenger carrying a letter from her master, and another of a wife speaking through a wireless installation with her husband, 3,000 miles distant from her.

The Machinery and Motive Power Building is next, and was most difficult to construct, being wooden, and without pillars. It is 54×432ft. and 46ft. high and was designed by Dr. Horiguchi.

It is a fine specimen and worthy its name,—all motive power employed in the Exhibition being furnished by this building. In the centre stands a life-size image of a goddess made by Mr. E. Hasegawa, representing testing and manufacturing machines as the mother of all mechanical industries. Every effort has been made to set off the rather stiff exhibits in as artistic a manner as possible, and walls have been decorated and the goods carefully arranged.

The Peace Pigeon House is near Kangetsu Bridge, and is a movable construction, containing military carrier-pigeons, from France, where they proved themselves most valuable during the war. The Military Aviation Bureau is exhibiting them and the soldiers are most successful with these pets.

The Communication and Aviation Building has an M-shaped roof for aviators.

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It is well lighted, and the least possible amount of timber was used in its erection which perhaps is the reason for its somewhat inelegant appearance. In the Communication Department there is a model of the N.Y.K's steamship line, with a pond in which steamers run, and the Railway Department is exhibiting a birds'-eye view of the world 48 × 51ft., a fine map with the world's physical features clearly shown.

The grounds of the Exhibition and beyond are lighted up by the rotary beacon light here, and the model of an underground railway at Nihonbashi is very interesting.

Photographs of pioneers of aviation in Japan are to be seen, also the "Akira' which was made for the late Mr. Sato Akira.

The Nakajima, Kawanishi and Ito types are all represented, being Japanese makes. The Mining Building exhibits models including that of the Yawata Iron Works, Japan Oil Co.'s oil fields, and Mitsui Mining Co.'s ores. There are also many dolls here, which attract the children.

The Forestry Building looks to be made of wooden pillars, painted gold, and the electric light fitted under the roof gives the whole place an unreal appearance at night as the pillars seem to be in the air attached to nothing below. One should not miss the lanterns of the Kasuga type, 14 ft. high, which come from Nara Prefecture and deserve notice.

Bamboo Avenue at Fushimi, Kyoto

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ORGANIZATION AND PLANS OF THE EXHIBITION

THERE is no need to explain again the purposes for which this Exhibition was promoted, for these have already been mentioned at the beginning of this book by Mr. Usami, the President, and others. The object of this article is to explain the organization and plan. It is conducted by the Tokyo Prefectural Office; Mr. K. Usami, the Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, is the President, Mr. S. Omihara, the Director of the Department of Home Affairs of the Tokyo Prefectural Office, is the Vice-President, and Mr. R. Endo, the Director of the Industrial Department of the same, is the General Manager. The Honorary President is H.I.H. Prince Kan-in, and the Chief Judge of Awards is Mr. S. Hirayama, an authority on exhibitions and the founder of *The Japan Magazine*.

The Exhibition will be opened for a period of 144 days, from March 10 to July 31, 1922, with exhibits from Japan proper as well as her mandatory and territorial lands, besides foreign products. The estimated cost of the Exhibition is ¥6,000,000, which is far greater than the ¥1,500,000 of the Taisho Exhibition held a decade ago. One special feature of the present Exhibition is its financial independence. Nearly all important exhibitions held in Japan hitherto have been financed by the Government or by municipalities. The present Exhibition is to be financed entirely, according to estimate, by admission fees, commissions, rents, miscellaneous receipts, contributions, and the proceeds from sale of buildings after its closure, the deficiency, if any, to be met by the Tokyo Municipality. This is the first attempt at such an arrangement.

The exhibits are divided into the following seventeen departments:—

No. of Department	Nature of Exhibit
1st	Educational and Literary
2nd	Fine Arts
3rd	Social Work
4th	Sanitation
5th	Foodstuffs and Drinks
6th	Agriculture
7th	Forestry
8th	Fisheries
9th	Mineral
10th	Mechanical Industries
11th	Electric ,,
12th	Chemical ,,
13th	Dyeing and Weaving
14th	Manufacturing
15th	Building
16th	Civil Engineering and Transportation
17th	Aviation and Communication

The Exhibition is held on the grounds of Uyeno Park and covers a total area of 114,175 "tsubo." It is made up of two Sections—the first located on the hill in the park and extending over 44,925 "tsubo," and the second encircling Shinobazu Pond and covering an area of 69,650 "tsubo"; the whole space occupied by the Exhibition is 15,367 "tsubo," of which details are given below:—

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Buildings	Area Tsubo
Educational (Exhibits of Departments Nos. 1 and 3)	500
Fine Arts (Department No. 2) ...	1,000
Sanitation (Department No. 4) ...	250
Drinks and Foodstuffs (Department No. 5)	350
Agriculture (Department No. 6)	700
Sericulture (Department No. 13)..	300
Building (Department No. 15) ...	432
Mining and Forestry (Departments Nos. 7 and 9)	500
Fishery (Department No. 8) ...	250
Machinery (Department No. 10)..	550
Horticulture (Department No. 6)..	100
Electric (Department No. 11) ...	450
Chemical Industries (Department No. 12)	700
Dyeing and Weaving (Department No. 13)	1,500
Manufacturing Industries (Department No. 14)	1,600
Transportation and Communication (Departments Nos. 16, 17)..	450
Aviation (Department No. 17) ...	250
Faunal (Department No. 8) ...	500
Motive Power	150
Colonization...	200
Foreign	1,500
Peace	223

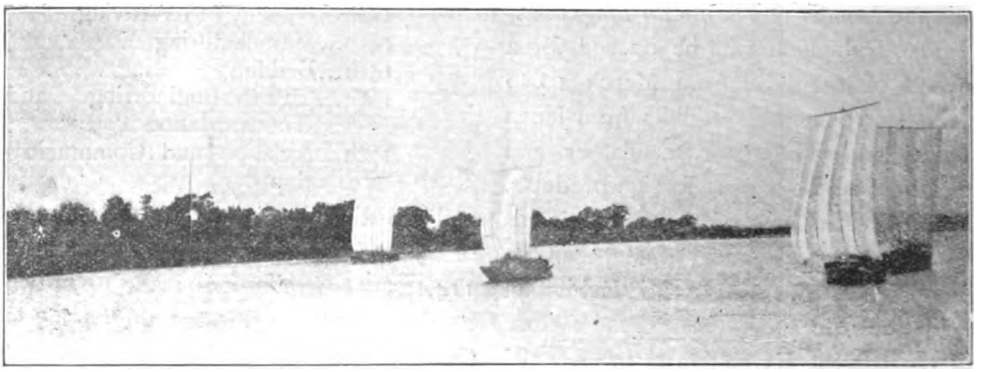
In addition there are the following special buildings :—

Buildings	Area Tsubo
Guests' Hall...	200
Entertainment Hall	500
Hokkaido Building	300
Karafuto „	150
Manchurian and Mongolian Building	200
Korean Building	300
Formosan „	300

The admission fees to the Exhibition are 60 sen for adults and 30 sen for children except on the second, fourth and fifth Sundays and on National Holidays, when the fees are 80 sen for adults and 40 sen for children.

The Exhibition office estimates that the total number of visitors for the 144 days on which the Exhibition is to be opened will be about 15,000,000.

Other arrangements and entertainments will be noted later.



The River Tone

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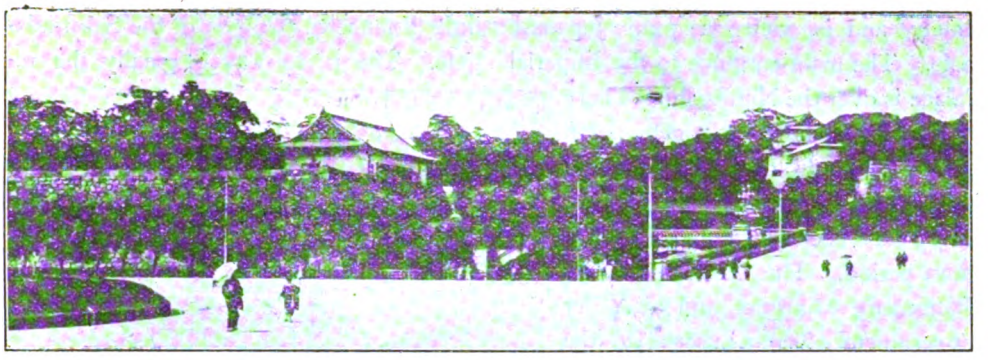
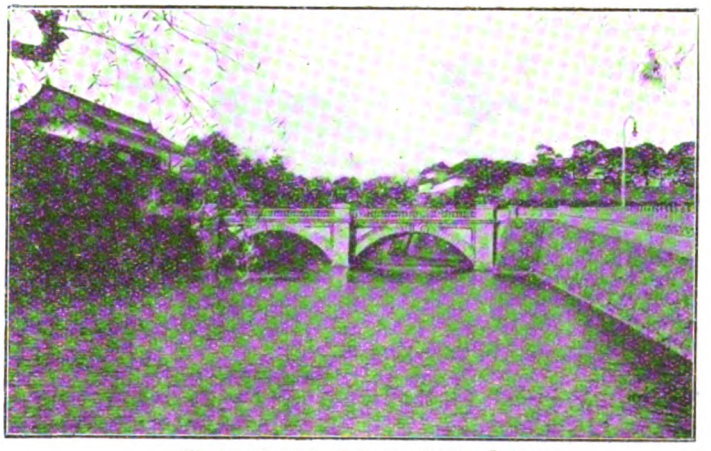


The Imperial Palace

A GUIDE TO PLACES OF INTEREST IN TOKYO AND ITS SUBURBS

IMPERIAL PALACE.—The Imperial Palace is the one place that visitors to Tokyo should see first. The present palace was previously called Yedo Castle, and was first built by Ota Dokan, a subject of Uesugi Sadamasa, the "kanryo" of Kamakura, in the first year of Shoroku in the reign of the Emperor Gohanazono, or about 465 years ago. Tokugawa Iyeyasu then took up his abode in it in the eighteenth year of Tensho, or 1590. After that the castle was held by the Shogun of Tokugawa for 279 years, and it then became the Imperial Palace of the Emperor Meiji, who came to reside in it in the first year of Meiji, or 1868. Afterwards, the present palace building was constructed in the twenty-first year of Meiji, or 1888, at a cost of 2,960,000 yen. The building is thought to be very simple for the Imperial Palace of a great Oriental Empire.

The Niju-bashi over the palace moat is most famous among the places of note in Tokyo. The Niju-bashi means a double bridge, which spans the moat running in refraction. The water of the moat is blue; on the banks grows green grass, and pine-trees of singular shapes surmount the whole. The scene is quite



Niju-bashi, Main Gateway to the Palace

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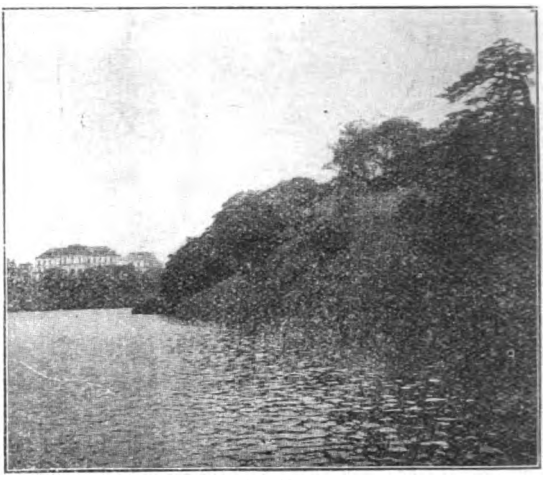
stately and is rich in pure Japanese taste. The main entrance to the Imperial Palace is over the Niju-bashi. There is the Sakashita-mon, a gate north of the Niju-bashi, or on its right. It is a castle gate peculiar to Japan, which has been left from the Tokugawa period. The Genro (or Elder Statesmen), Ministers and all other Government officers proceed to the Imperial court through this gate. In front of the gate, there is the Household Department, and the Cabinet Office is on its right. Uchi-Sakurada-gate lies to the left of Sakashita-gate, both facing each other obliquely. The gate is also called the Kikyo-gate, as its roof tiles have the crest of "kikyo" (the Chinese bell-flower) of the family of Ota Dokan, the founder of the Yedo Castle. Inside the gate, there are the Cabinet Library, the Headquarters of the Guard Division and the Central Meteorological Observatory. The noon-gun is placed on this site of the Castle

Statue of Masahige Kusunoki

Tower. We find to the south of the Niju-bashi the Sakurada-mon, an ancient gate. It was outside this gate that 17 ronin of the Mito clan and retainers of the Satsuma clan assassinated Ii Kamon-no-kami, the Premier, on his way to the castle.

There is the Military Staff Office at a little distance to the west of the Sakurada-gate. The place was originally the residence of Kato Kiyomasa, and later was occupied by Ii Kamon-no-kami. Inside the gate of the office, we find a bronze statue of the late Imperial Prince Arisugawa Taruhito on horseback. The prince gave meritorious service as General after the Meiji Restoration. The Imperial Army Department is close to the Staff-Office to the North.



Imperial Moat

From the Sakurada-gate south to Torano-mon, we find the giant buildings of the Department of Justice and the Court of Cassation and the Imperial Navy Department in close proximity. There is in the grounds of the above court, a bust of Boasonade, a French benefactor of Japanese legal organization. In the yard of the Naval Departments, there are also bronze statues of the Late Admiral Saigo, Vice-Admiral Niré and Admiral Kawamura, who gave much meritorious service to the Imperial Navy. The Naval Staff Office is in the premises of the Department of the Navy.

The Department of Foreign Affairs stands across the road facing the Department of the Navy. Inside the gate,

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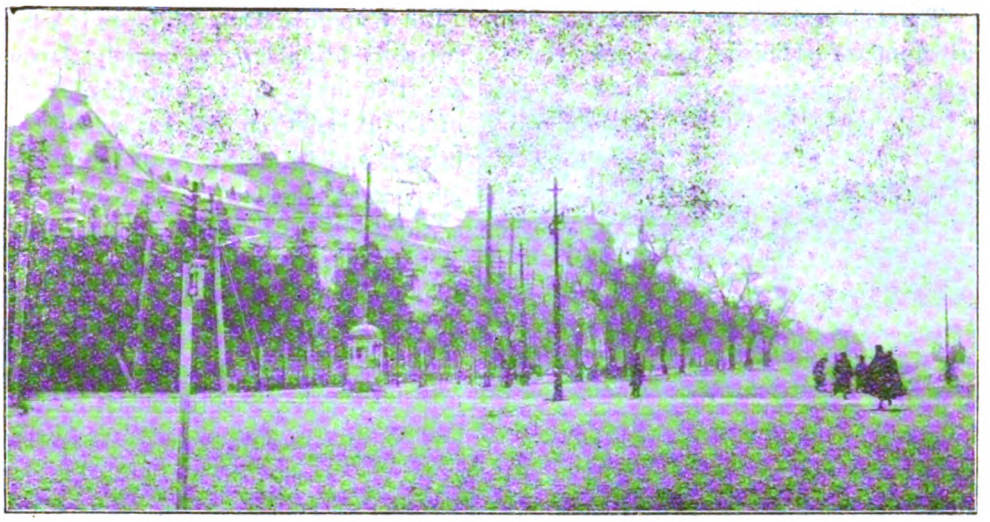

Government Buildings at Kasumigaseki, Tokyo

we find a bronze statue of the late Count Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is the official residence of

Kasumigaseki

the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the grounds of the department, where an evening party is held yearly to celebrate the birthday of H. I. M. the Emperor. At the rear of the official residence and across the road, there is the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace, which was formerly the residence of H.I.H. the late Prince Arisugawa, but was made a palace in 1904. Nearly all national guests from foreign countries have been entertained in this palace. At present, it is the residence of the Prince Regent. An area of land from the Department of Foreign Affairs to this Detached Palace was formerly covered by the mansion of Lord Kuroda, the daimyo of the Fukuoka clan.

Southward to the Department of the Navy, there is the Imperial Diet, which is a temporary wooden building with white walls. The Japanese Constitution was promulgated on February 11, 1890, the day of the Anniversary of the Accession of Emperor Jimmu, and the first session of the Imperial Diet was convened on November 27th, the following year. Since then, there have been over thirty sessions held from November to March.

Hibiya Park is situated outside the Sakurada gate and at the rear of the Department of Justice. The site was formerly the mansions of Lords Date, Nabeshima and Môri. At the beginning of the Meiji era, it was made a parade ground of the Guard Division, and then became the present park in June, 1903. The park is the first purely foreign-style public garden in Tokyo.

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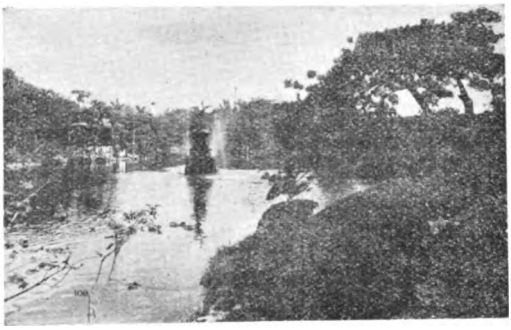
The Hibiya Daijingu is a Shinto shrine in front of Hibiya gate, the main entrance to Hibiya Park. It is dedicated to the spirits of Amaterasu-Omikami and Toyouke-Omikami. It was built in 1880. It is a noted place for wedding ceremonies of the Shinto style for the general public, a large number of such ceremonies having been held there for upper class people of Tokyo.



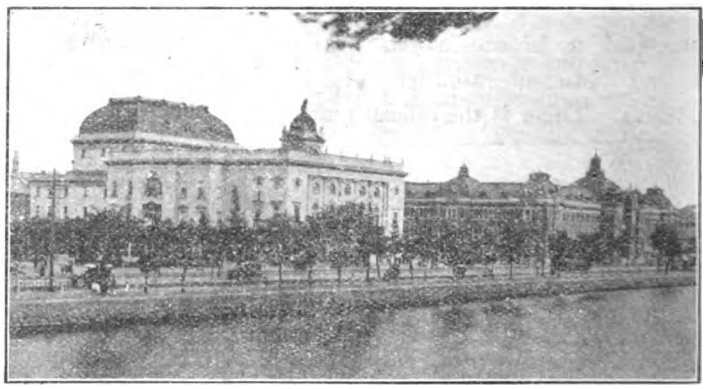
Hibiya Park

The Peers' Club is by the side of the Imperial Hotel. Its gate is black and in purely Japanese style. It was transferred from the mansion of Lord Shimadzu, and is of note as is the Red Gate of the Imperial University, Hongo. The Club building was formerly called the Rokumei-kwan, where many banquets and balls were held by foreign and Japanese ladies and gentlemen in 1882 and 1883, when Occidentalism was very intense. This policy was taken up by the Government as a means to revise the treaties with foreign countries. The holding of a fancy-ball in the building in 1887 is remembered even now. At present, the building is simply a club of peers and is presided over by Prince Tokugawa.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan is a fine two-storied building of purely Japanese style in the southern neighbourhood of The Peers' Club. It was established in 1897 and its object is to grant low interest and long term loans to improve and develop agriculture and industry.

The Metropolitan Police Bureau is a red brick building facing the moat and to the northeast of Hibiya Park. In one corner of it stands a bronze statue of the late Police Superintendent Kawaji.

The Imperial Theatre is a large white brick building standing by the side of the Metropolitan Police Bureau. It is said to be the largest theatre in the Orient. It is of the Renaissance style, and can accommodate 1,700 visitors.



Imperial Theatre and Metropolitan Police Board

The Tokyo Prefectural Office and the Tokyo City Office are in a big building near the Imperial Theatre. This site was formerly occupied by the mansion of Lord Yamanouchi, the daimyo of the Tosa clan. On both sides of the big staircase stand statues of Tokugawa Iyeyasu and Ota Dokan as founders of Tokyo.

The Yasukuni Shrine is at the top of Kudanzaka, or Fujimi-cho Sanchome, Kojimachi-ku. It is a special Government shrine and is dedicated to the spirits of

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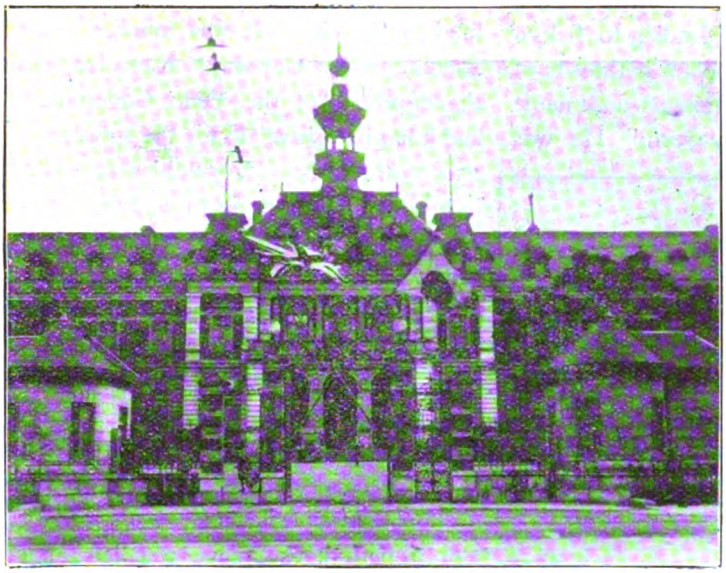
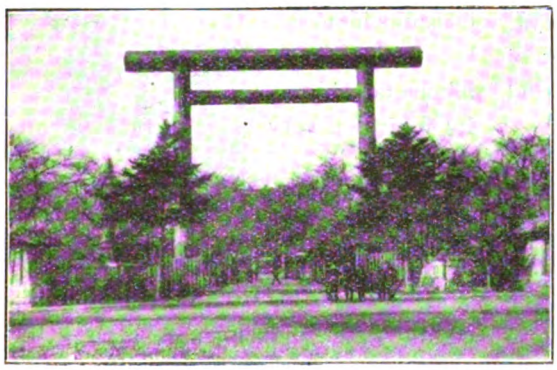


Tokyo City Office

loyal subjects of Japan who died for the sake of national affairs since the Kaei era. Festivals are held there every spring and autumn, when an Imperial messenger is sent there and Army and Naval corps and bereaved families of the dead visit it. The festivals are held for three days. Its stone lanterns are thought to be the biggest of the kind in Tokyo. The two bronze "torii" in front of the shrine and on the top of Kudanzaka were made at the Osaka Mint and are the largest metal "torii" in Japan. There is a museum called the Yushu-kwan in the shrine grounds. It was built in 1879 and was opened in 1881. It exhibits for the general public arms from ancient times and spoils taken during the Japan-China and Japan - Russia wars. There are also exhibits of some articles possessed by the late General Nogi. In the centre of the shrine grounds stands a bronze statue of the late Masujiro Omura in old samurai style, who was the founder of the Japanese Army. It was erected in 1888. The many guns arranged around the statue are those made by Egawa Tarozayemon at the end of the Tokugawa régime and placed in the Shinagawa forts. Besides, there are bronze statues of the late General Kawakami, the Chief of the General Staff Office, and the late Viscount Shinagawa, the Minister of Home Affairs.

Omura Statue



Yasukuni Shrine

Yayesu-gashi is the name of the moat bank and is in close proximity to Yayesu-cho, which is between Babasakidori to the east of the Im-

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perial Palace and a road leading to Tokyo Railway Station. The place is the site of the residence of a Dutchman whose name was corrupted into "yayesu." He was

Maru-no-Uchi Street

greatly favoured by Tokugawa Iyeyasu, who heard from him about things abroad and who was much pleased to receive from him novelties from abroad The Yayesu Bridge was built in 1884.

Inside the Kanda-bashi, there are the Department of Home Affairs, the Department of Finance, the Government Printing Bureau and the Board of Audit, and there is the Department of Education near the Hitotsu-bashi.

The Russian Greek Church is in the centre of Surugadai, Kanda. It was opened by Baron Nikolai of the Greek Church. The huge building was begun in 1884 and was completed in 1890. It is 125ft. in height, and it stands at a height of 66ft. above Surugadai. The morning and evening bell resounds through the city.

There is a bronze statue of the late Commander Hirose and the late Chief Warrant Officer, Sugino, at Manseibashi Railway Station. Both naval officers were killed in an attempt to blockade Port Arthur in the Japan-Russia War.

There is at Ta-cho Kanda, a vegetable market, which is one of the biggest of the kind in the city. It was founded in the Keicho era by Gorodayu Kawadzu with the approval of the Yedo Government, and it has been kept up for the subsequent 250 years or so. Vegetables are piled in heaps every morning there, where they are brought by farmers from the suburbs of the city.

The Tokyo University of Commerce is situated near Hitotsu-bashi, and gives the highest commercial education in Japan. The place was formerly called Gojiin-ga-hara and was occupied by a Buddhist temple, which was later destroyed on account of the chief priest's offence. For a period, the place was left unoccupied, and towards the end of the Tokugawa régime, a foreign language school was established in it and then the present institution was erected.

The Kanda Myojin Shrine stands on one corner of Hongo Hill and commands a very fine view. It was originally dedicated to Taira-no-Masakado, who rebelled against the Emperor and was killed, but in the Meiji era it came to be dedicated to Ōanamuchi-no-Mikoto and Sukunahikona-no-Mikoto. Its festival is very grand.

Kanda Myojin Shrine, Tokyo

Nihonbashi is a very noted bridge in Japan, and here is the first mile-post stone erected. It was first built in the eighth year of Keicho, or 1603. No man named it, but it naturally got its present name. The present bridge was

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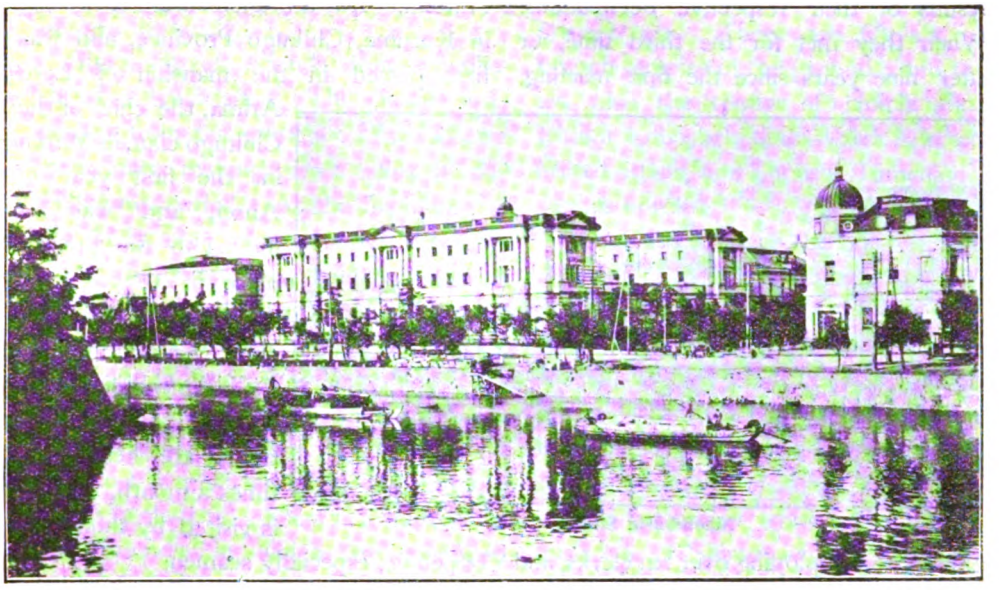

Bank of Japan, Tokyo

completed in the spring of 1911 at a cost of about ¥500,000. It is the twelfth bridge from the first.

The Bank of Japan stands in front of the Tokiwa-bashi, and is a magnificent stone building, also thought to be the strongest in Tokyo, although it does not look so fine. The vault in the centre can be sunk deep into the ground in case of emergency. In the Tokugawa period, the place was occupied by a mint.

The Mitsui Bank is to the south of the Bank of Japan. It is possessed by the Mitsui family, the pioneer bankers of Japan, and is one of the richest in Japan.

The Mitsukoshi Gofuku-ten is the biggest department store in Japan with its six-storied building built lately at a cost of one million yen. Originally it was a drygoods store run by the Mitsui family since the Kyoho era, and was converted into the present form in 1904. Visitors to Tokyo from the country seldom forget to visit this store.

The Fish Market of Nihonbashi lies in the north corner of the Nihon-bashi, along the river over which the bridge is built. It was first established in the Keicho era, or 300 years ago, by the son of Mori Magoyemon, the village chief of Tsukuda-mura, Settsu Province, who settled in Tsukuda-jima, Yedo, with a number of fishermen, when Iyeyasu Tokugawa opened the capital. William Adams, whose Japanese name was Miura Anjin, resided in a house given by Tokugawa Iyeyasu in the neighbourhood, which is still known by the name of Anjin-cho. A tradition is that the above fish market was after the example of what he witnessed in London. The market is open every day from 4 a.m. to noon, and fish from all parts of the country and even from Korea is sold in it.

The Shirokiya Gofuku-ten was founded by Omura Hikotaro in the Kan-ei era. He and his cousin Miwa Shissai, a scholar, met every three years on the Nihonbashi under an agreement and talked of the past

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results of their respective occupations. When they met for the third time, or after nine years since the first meeting,

Nihon-bashi Street

Omura was employing over ten clerks, and Miwa serving Lord Mayeda. The store is a department store and is one of the oldest drygoods stores in Tokyo.

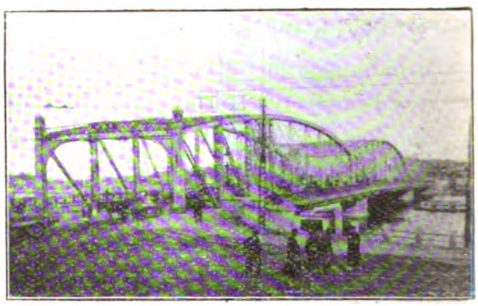
There are many prominent firms round about the Nihonbashi, and of these firms, the most important are the Murai Bank, the Okura Bookstore, the Kuroyeya Lacquer Ware Store, the Banden Cotton Store, the Omiya Cotton Store, the Maruzen Bookstore, the Kiya Lacquer Ware Store, the Hakubun-kwan Bookstore and the Kinkodo Bookstore

The Tokyo Stock Exchange is situated at Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku. It was founded in 1878 and is the first of the kind in Japan.

The Tokyo Rice Exchange is at Kakigara-cho, Itchome, Nihonbashi-ku, and has been in existence since the beginning of the Meiji era. It adopted different titles, until it came to be named as at present. We can see at Kabuto-cho and Kakigara-cho true examples of the frequent changes in the fortunes of men.

The Suiten-gu is situated at Kakigara-cho, Sanchome, Nihonbashi-ku. It is dedicated to the spirit of the Emperor Antoku. It is a branch shrine of the one in Kurume, Chikugo Province, and was first placed in the mansion of Lord Arima, the chief of the Chikugo clan, in March in the first year of Ansei, and was removed to the present place in 1872. It is dedicated to the Emperor Antoku and to the Amenominakanushi-no-ko-Mikoto. Festivals are held three times a month, when it is visited by thousands of people, especially seamen.

The Ryogoku-bashi is one of the biggest bridges in Tokyo and was built at the beginning of the third year of Manji. The Ryogoku-bashi means the bridge of two provinces, namely, Musashi and



Ryogoku-bashi, One of Tokyo's Finest Bridges

Shimofusa. It is 540ft. in length. The "kawabiraki" (the opening of the river season) held every August on the river with the bridge in the centre, when fireworks are sent up and hundreds of cool-breeze hunting boats fill up the river, has been the pride of the citizens since ancient times.

The Shin-o-hashi is another of the big bridges of Tokyo. It was first built in the sixth year of Genroku and is 600ft.

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in length. It is the longest of the iron bridges in the city.

Ginza Street extends from Shimbashi to Kyobashi. The name was derived from the existence of a Government mint making silver coins in the Tokugawa period. At the beginning of the Meiji era, rows of brick buildings along the street were constructed with official money, and were sold to citizens. The street has been one of the busiest and finest in Tokyo ever since.

The Department of Communications is situated at Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku. It is the most magnificent of the Government offices in the city. There is a museum in the grounds, in which are exhibited models of the peculiar means of communication of ancient Japan.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce is also at Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku. There is another museum in its grounds, in which are exhibited the industrial and export products of Japan and other countries.

Tsukiji is a foreign settlement in Tokyo which has existed for a period of thirty-four years, from the third year of Keio to the thirty-second year of Meiji (1899), when the treaties were revised and mixed residence was permitted. There are still a number of foreign buildings and churches left there.

The Naval College stands at Tsukiji Shichome, Kyobashi-ku. There is a big pond of sea water in its grounds, in which was once floated the fine boat of the Tokugawa Shogun. The place commands a view of Shinagawa Bay. The college was established in 1888.

The West Honganji Temple is situated at Tsukiji Sanchome. In the third year of Genwa, Saint Junnyo established the temple as a branch of his main temple in Kyoto, and later it was removed to the present site. There are fifty-six sub-branch temples in the grounds, and there are also the tombs of Hoichi Sakai, Eitaku Kobayashi, and Watei Taki, celebrated artists, and Shunsui Tamenaga, a famous novelist.

The Kabukiza and the Shintomiza are the most important theatres in Tokyo. The former is at Kobiki-cho, Sanchome, Kyobashi-ku and was founded in 1889. Its chief actors were at first the famous Ichikawa Danjuro and Onoye Kikugoro. It is the largest theatre in the metropolis and seats 2,000 visitors. It was destroyed by fire in 1921. The Shintomi theatre is at Shintomi-cho, Roku-chome, Kyobashi-ku, and in a different form dates from the Kanbun era. It seats 1,900 visitors.

The Hama Detached Palace is a quiet place, being formerly a villa of the Tokugawa Shogun. In 1869 the building was repaired, renamed the Enryo-kwan, and made a hotel for foreign envoys. Every spring, when the cherry-blossoms are in full bloom, there is held here an Imperial garden party to which foreign and Japanese dignitaries are invited. The place commands a very fine view.

The Kotohira Shrine is outside Toranomon, Shiba-ku. It is a branch of the Kotohira Shrine in Sanuki, Shikoku. The site was previously the mansion of the lord of Marugame. The Shrine is dedicated to Omono-nushi-no-Mikoto and the Emperor Sutoku. On the fête-day (the 10th), as large a number of people visit it as go to the Suiten-gu.

Atago Park is to the north of Shiba Park, on a hill. It is reached by the steep climb up "Otokozaka" and also by the gentle incline "Onnazaka," the

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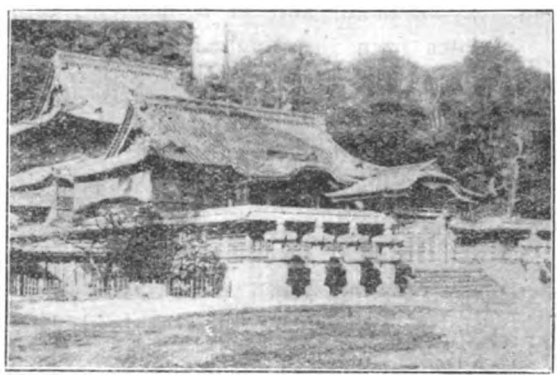
former of which has 86 stone steps. Heikuro Magaki, a famous equestrian, is said to have ascended the steep slope on horseback. On the summit lies the Atago Shrine, dedicated to the spirit of Hosuhini-Mikoto, and furnishing visitors with charms against fire. In the first year of Meiji, Kaishu Katsu stood in front of the shrine with Takamori Saigo, and looking down on the streets of the city discussed means to relieve the citizens from the fierce battling of the Tokugawa retainers and the Imperial Army. On the summit are the Atago Tower and the Atago Hotel.

Shiba Park is one of the most extensive public gardens in Tokyo. The Zojo



A Part of Zojoji (Temple) at Shiba Park

Temple is within its grounds in which are the tombs of some of the Tokugawa Shoguns. The Sanmon gate, in front of the main temple building, was erected in the tenth year of Keicho and is specially protected by the state. It is the largest gate in the city. The above mentioned tombs are as splendid and gorgeous as those of Nikko. There are also a monument of Chukei Ino, who made a survey of Japan and completed the first map, a bronze statue of the late Count Itagaki, the leader of the Liberal party which was the predecessor of the Seiyu party, one of the late Count Goto and one of the late Marquis Okuma.

The Shiba Detached Palace is at Hamazaki-cho, Shiba-ku. It was originally a villa belonging to the lord of Kishu, and was later, in 1871, the residence of Prince Arisugawa. Finally, it was made a detached palace as it is at present. It faces Shinagawa Bay and both the Japanese and foreign buildings are quite fine. Many honored foreign guests have been entertained at this palace, including H.R.H. the Prince of Connaught, General Grant and Mr. Taft, ex-Presidents of the United States.

The Keiogijuku University is at Mita, Shiba-ku. It was founded by the late Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa, one of the great educationists of the Meiji era, who advocated independence and self-respect. It is one of the two largest private institutions, ranking with Waseda University.

The Tozen-ji is a large Buddhist temple at Shimo-Takanawa-machi, Shiba-ku. When Mr. R. Cox, the British Minister, established a legation in the premises of the temple in the first year of Bunkyu, about twenty *ronin* attempted to assassinate him, fighting with the Government retainers on guard.

The Sengaku-ji is a Buddhist temple, renowned as the place where the tombs of the forty-seven *ronin* may be seen.

The Takanawa Palace is at Nishi-Dai-machi, Takanawa, Shiba-ku, where T.I.H. the Princes Atsu and Takamatsu reside. It was formerly the mansion of Lord Hosokawa, the daimyo of Kumamoto. This is the site where Oishi Yoshio, the leader of the forty-seven *ronin*, and sixteen others committed *harakiri*, and it has

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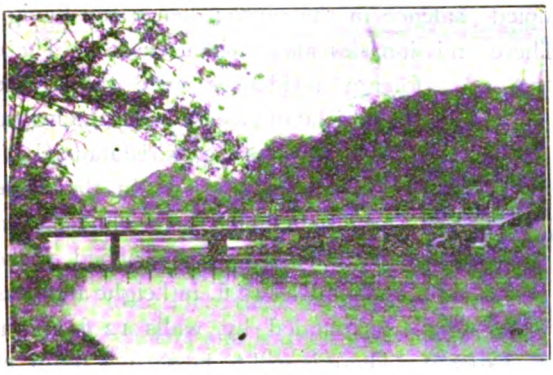
been preserved as of old through the wish of the Emperor Meiji.

The Nanki Library is at Iigura, Azabu-ku, and is one corner of the Mansion of Marquis Tokugawa, the former lord of the Kishu clan. It was built by the Marquis at a great outlay in 1896, when he came back from his travels in Europe and America, and was opened to the general public in 1899.

The Akasaka Detached Palace is on the site of the former residence of the Lord of the Kishu clan and is very magnificent. The Emperor Meiji once resided here. Every November, the Imperial Chrysanthemum Party is held here and foreign and Japanese dignitaries are invited. The Palace of the Crown Prince is in the same grounds. It was completed in 1909 after the model of the finest European palaces, and it is said to be the most splendid of the European-style palaces of the Orient.

The Aoyama Palace is also in the same grounds. It was made the residence of the Empress Dowager Eisho in 1874, and then of the Empress Dowager Shoken. It is now the residence of H.I.H. Prince Sumi.



Benkei-bashi

The Aoyama Parade Ground lies to the west of Aoyama Palace and covers an extensive area. From it one may obtain a view of Mount Fuji far off to the west.

The Residence of the late General Nogi, who committed suicide following the Emperor Meiji's demise, is at Shinza-kamachi, Akasaka-ku. The house is a simple wooden structure, but the stable is a fine brick building.

Aoyama Cemetery contains the tombs of many men of note including the State-Councillor Okubo Toshimitsu, General Kodama, chief staff officer of the Manchurian Army in the Japan-Russia War, Ichikawa Danjuro, the famous actor, and Ozaki Koyo, the celebrated novelist.

Waseda University is equal in importance to Keiogijuku University, among private schools in Japan. It was founded by the late Marquis Okuma and opened in 1882. It adopted the university system in 1901.

The Tokyo Military Arsenal is located at Suido-bashi, Koishikawa-ku, formerly the site of the mansion of the Lord of Mito. It was established in 1871. Here arms are made. There is in the grounds the Koraku-en, a famous garden built under the direction of Mitsukuni Lord of Mito.

There is a Botanical Garden at Hakusan-Goten-cho, Koishikawa-ku. This was previously called the Hakusan-goten and was a villa of Tokugawa Tsunayoshi, the fifth Tokugawa Shogun, before he became Shogun. In the period of the eighth Tokugawa Shogun, the building was converted into a free dispensary, and medicinal herbs were raised in the grounds. After the Meiji Restoration, the place was made a botanical garden under the Scientific College of the Tokyo Imperial University.

The Gokoku-ji is a Buddhist temple of

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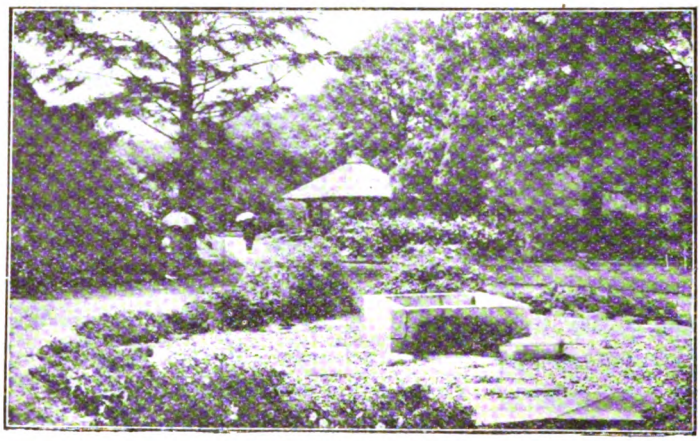
the Shinshu sect, and is at the end of Otowa Street. It was established in the fifth year of Genroku by the wish of

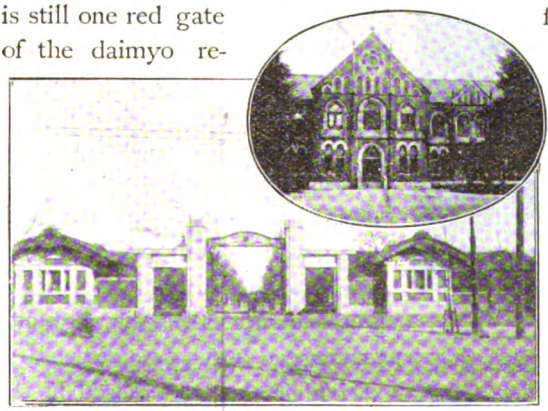


Botanical Garden, Tokyo

Keisho-in, the mother of the Tokugawa Shogun Tsunayoshi.

The Women's University is in Toyokawa-cho, Takata, Koishikawa-ku. It was established in April, 1901. It is the highest educational institution for women in the country.

Tokyo Imperial University is in Hongo-ku. The site was formerly occupied by the Mansion of Lord Mayeda. There is still one red gate of the daimyo re-



Tokyo Imperial University

sidence left which forms one of the entrances of the institution, and is known as the "Akamon."

The Kirishitan-zaka.—In the twentieth year of Kanyei, or 1643, a Portugal arrived in Chikuzen, Kyushu. He was a missionary and was then called "kirishitan" by the Japanese. He was arrested and sent to Yedo, where he was given a residence at Kobinata, Koishikawa-ku, and an allowance by the Tokugawa Government. Later, he was naturalized in Japan and changed his name from Joseph to Okamoto Sanzayemon. He died forty years afterwards. Soon thereafter, another foreigner visited Osumi, Kyushu, in the fifty year of Hoei, or 1708. He was an Italian missionary and was sent by the Roman Church. He was also brought to the capital and given a residence at Kobinata, Koishikawa, where he died some years later. The High Commissioner of Religion had his residence in the place; hence the foreign missionaries also resided there. These foreign residences were called the "kirishitan-yashiki" and the neighbouring slope the "kirishitan-zaka." There was a prison in the same locality in which those who believed in Christianity were confined. The prison was 12 ft. in height and was surrounded by walls 12 ft. high. There is still to be seen a tomb at this place. Later, the prison was destroyed, and the site being unoccupied was used as an artillery practice ground for the retainers of the Tokugawa Government. At present, there is no trace of the historic place left, except the name.

Uyeno Park is the greatest of the

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public parks of the city. Previously, there was a Buddhist temple here called Kanyei-ji with a number of tombs of the Tokugawa Shoguns. On Sanno Hill there is a bronze statue of Takamori Saigo, and at the entrance to the Tosho Shrine, one of H.I.H. the late Prince Komatsu. By the side of this, there are some trees planted by ex-President Grant of the United States and his wife, who visited this country as national guests in 1879. In addition there are many noteworthy features, such as the Kanyei Temple, the Daibutsu, etc. The park also contains an Imperial Museum and a Zoölogical Garden, the former including among its exhibits many Imperial and national treasures.

Imperial Museum at Uyeno Park

The Yanaka Cemetery is at the rear of Uyeno Park. Here there are many tombs of noted scholars and learned men.

Asakusa Park is noted for its Kwannon Shrine, which was founded 1300 years ago. In the park grounds there are many cinematograph halls, theatres and restaurants. The place is the biggest pleasure resort for the common citizens of Tokyo. Kokugi-kwan is at Honjo-ku, and is a huge iron-frame, helmet-shaped building which reminds us of a Greek ring. Every January and May wrestling matches are held here. Wrestling is called the national game of Japan, and in the season the fans of the city go wild over the contests.

Mukojima is the place for fine views. It lies along the Sumida river and commands a view of Mount Tsukuba far off in the distance. In the neighbourhood are also the Mimeguri, Ushijima, Akiha and Shirahige Shrines and Mokubo Temple, all of which are famous. The place reminds one of the old Yedo customs. Every year there are boat races held on the river.

The Yeitai-bashi is one of the oldest bridges in the city, the first being built in the fourth year of Genroku. It is 600 ft. in length. A view of Mount Fuji may be secured from this place.

Fukagawa Park covers the grounds of the Tomioka-Hachiman Shrine. At the festival on August 14th and 15th visitors still come in flocks as they did in ancient times; the Yeitai bridge once fell under the weight of too many visitors and 1,500 were drowned.

The Meiji Shrine is dedicated to the Emperor Meiji, who has been the centre of veneration of the nation since his death in 1911. It is situated at Yoyogi in the suburbs of Tokyo. Going by street car, one gets off at the stop "Jingu-mae," Aoyama. In front of the shrine stands a huge "torii," 36 ft. in height. This is the largest wooden "torii" in Japan, its pillars being 4 ft. in diameter.

The main building of the shrine is of the so-called "nagare-zukuri" (or streaming) style, the roofs of "hinoki" bark being built in indescribably fine curves from the ridge pole in a "streaming"

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way. This is a combination of Japanese and Chinese styles, and the majority of Japanese shrines are built in this style. Inside the shrine are kept as holy spirits a classic dress worn by the Emperor Meiji and a ceremonial robe worn by the Empress Dowager.

The place was previously the mansion of Lord Ii, whose elegant garden still exists. There are numerous trees presented to the shrine by the Tokyo primary school boys and other people in the country, which are growing luxuriantly.

The Treasure-House is of reinforced concrete and is in the peculiar style in keeping with a Japanese style shrine.

In the precincts there is a big athletic field under construction, to be the largest athletic ground in the Orient, admitting about 40,000 and also a grandstand seating 15,000. When completed, the ground will be very fine. Besides, a building commemorating the site of the Funeral Service Hall on the occasion of the funeral service of the Emperor Meiji and a Picture Gallery in commemoration of the Emperor's august virtues are under design. The building in commemoration of the Constitution has already been completed. In connection with the construction of these buildings Young Men's Associations, including thirty prefectures, have been working entirely free of charge.

Customs of Oshima

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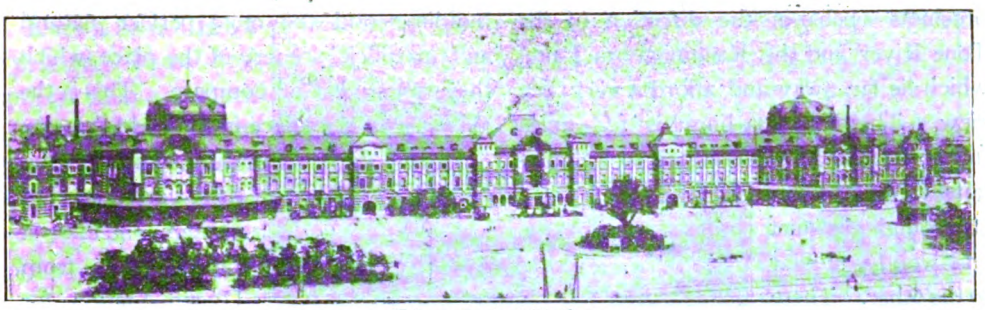


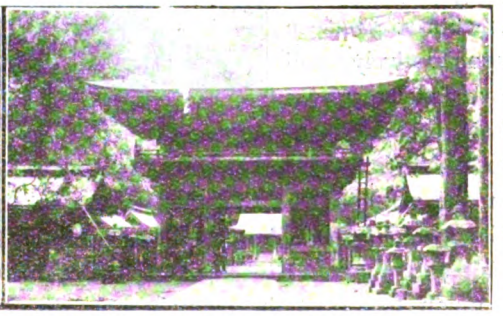
Tokyo Central Station

A GUIDE TO A TRIP THROUGH JAPAN

NARITA FUDO-SON.—This is the most popular Buddhist temple in Tokyo and vicinity, except the Kwannon Shrine of Asakusa, Tokyo. It may be reached in about two hours from Uyeno or Ryogokubashi Railway Station, Tokyo, by taking a train to Narita Station on the line and then by the electric railway to the temple. The present temple was built in the Ansei era (1854-1859) and is very magnificent, being 84ft. square and 68ft. in height. Its principal image is the Acara from India, which was carried from China by Priest Kobo-Daishi and was originally in the Koya Temple. Once, when Taira-no-Masakado rebelled against the Imperial House, it was removed to Narita to aid in the subjugation of the traitor, and since then, it has been left in the place. It has numerous and endless visitors, who are not attracted to the place by any fine scenery in the neighbourhood, but go simply to worship at the temple, which is very interesting to observers of the national devotion to Buddhist images.

Katori and Kashima Shrines.—These are the most famous Shinto shrines in Japan. The Katori Shrine lies at a distance of two miles from Sawara Railway Station. It was erected in the eighteenth year of Emperor Jimmu (642 B.C.) It is dedicated to the spirit of Futsunushi-no-kami. The building is neat and simple and stands in the precincts with many huge old cedar trees. One part of the

Katori Shine, Shimosa



Kashima Shrine, Hirachi

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precincts opens in the direction of the Tone River and the Kasumiga-ura Lake, which lie far away and afford a very fine view. The Kashima-Jingu is 1½ miles from Ofunatsu and is dedicated to Takemikatsuchi no-Mikoto. Its grounds are quiet and woody, similar to the other. These shrines are worthy of a visit as representative Shinto shrines in Japan.

Nikko.—Nikko, which is world-famous, is reached in a few hours from Uyeno Railway Station, Tokyo. One of its noted temples is a tomb of Tokugawa Iyeyasu which was erected by Tokugawa Iyemitsu, his grandson and the third Shogun of Tokugawa, and there are also the Futaara Shrine and the tomb of Tokugawa Iyemitsu. These buildings are quite brilliant and gorgeous, and their erection so diverse in comparatively small precincts proves how the designers took pains in constructing them. There are in the neighbourhood Kirifuri Fall, the Ganman-ga-Fuchi, Chuzenji Lake, Kegon Fall and Yumoto Hot Springs. There is much to attract the many visitors to the place in the finest human art of the buildings and the most perfect natural and unartificial scenery of the place, which they can study and compare. This is the reason why the place is so world famous.

Kegon Waterfall, Nikko

Ikao Hot Springs.—In visiting these very noted hot springs, one takes a railway train from Uyeno Station for four hours to Shibukawa Railway Station and then an electric car to the place where the hot springs are. The place is a somewhat steep hillside, which gives all hotel upstairs rooms the command of wonderful views of the fine scenery, and makes its an ideal hot spring town (but for lack of streams). April and May are the nicest time of year for visiting the place, when the young leaves come out. The most interesting places in the neighbourhood are Mount Haruna and Haruna Lake. This mountain is an interesting extinct volcano, and there are walls of an outer crater, an atrio and a barranco formed and left. The lake is on its summit and it is very quiet and pleasant to look at and from here one can view the unique scenery of Akagi and Myogi Mountains.

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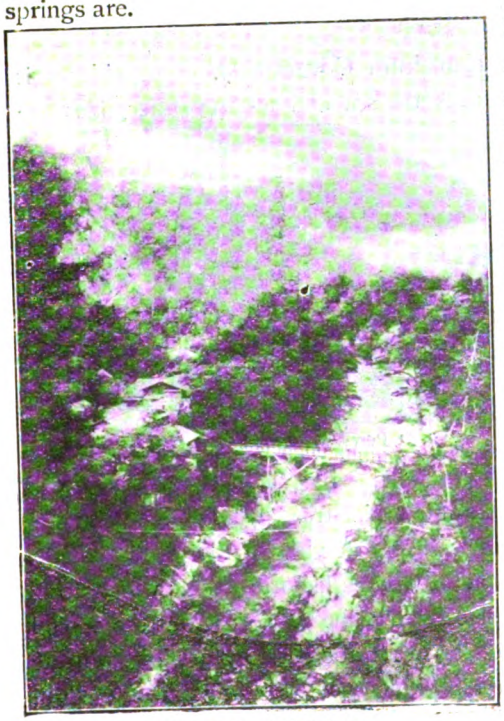
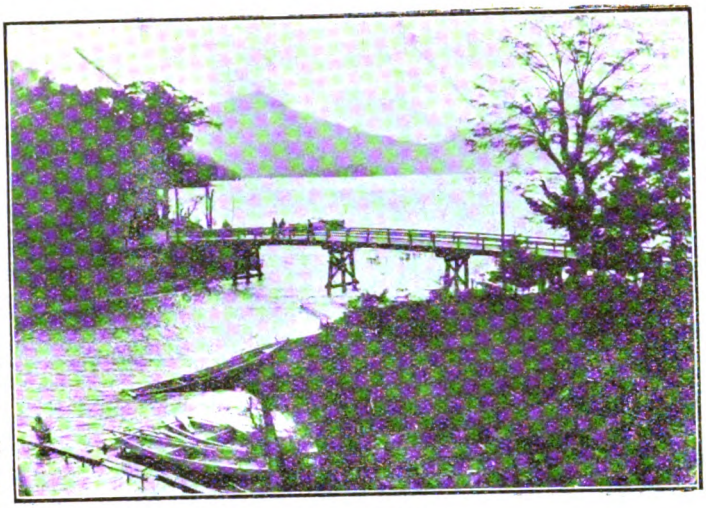
Kusatsu Hot Springs.—These hot-springs lie at a distance of about six hours from Karuizawa, which is a very noted summer resort, by light railway and motor car. Their fame is equal to that of the Beppu Hot Springs, Kyushu, on account of their abundance. The place stands 4,400 feet above the sea level and has Shirane Mountain (a volcano) in its neighbourhood, which is very interesting to ascend. There is a row of fairly big hotels in the town of Kusatsu, through which a hot river runs, and these are full of the smell of sulphur. The scene gives an impression of how strong the hot-springs are.



Hoki River at Shiobara



Lake Chuzenji, Nikko

Shiobara Hot Springs.—These hot-springs can be reached by taking a train from Uyeno Railway Station to Nishi-Nasuno Station and then a light railway for a distance of about 8 miles. The latter runs along the Hôki River, which flows rapidly and renders the landscape very fine. Shiobara is much liked by Tokyo people as a hot-spring resort with picturesque scenery. The springs are brine and are said to be very efficacious in cases of rheumatism.

Matsushima.—This is one of "the three representative views" of Japan. It is a name given to a group of thousands of islets in a bay. The visitors alight at Shiogama Railway Station and go round the islets in a launch or a Japanese boat. It takes about an hour to complete the trip and all the time one is able to enjoy quite different and pleasant scenes which develop one after another as the boat goes forward. The sea is clear and blue and the islets are all covered with green pine trees. On the beach there are big hotels such as the Park Hotel, the Matsushima Hotel, Toyo-ro and Kangetsu-ro, which command a very fine view of the

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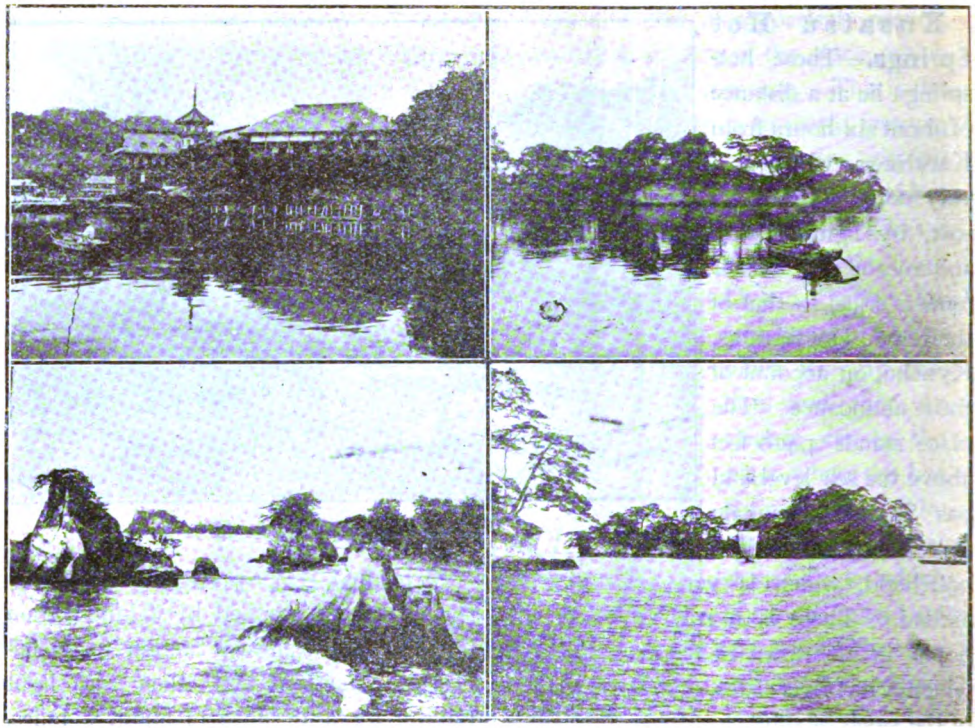

Park Hotel
Furosan

Codaido
Oshima

Scenes at Matsushima

sea. One can ascend Tomi-yama which commands a distant and grand view of the whole scene. The noted Zuigan-ji Temple is on one of the islets. In order fully to appreciate Matsushima, one must stay for a number of days and do the sights thoroughly.

Kamakura and Enoshima.—These are places noted all over the world for their scenery. Tourists are attracted to them by their quaintness and possession of many historic remains, besides their being near the sea. Another reason for their fame is that they can be visited in a very short time from Yokohama.

Kamakura like Nara is famous for being once a capital. There are in it the Tsurugaoka-Hachiman Shrine, Yuigahama, the Daibutsu of Hase, the tomb of Shogun Yoritomo and the site of the Kamakura Government. One side of it faces the sea and all the other sides are

Perry Monument at Uraga

surrounded by hills covered with luxuriant pine-trees, which give a softening effect. A visit to the place reminds one of various historic events which took place in it in the past, as it was the capital of Japan for about 130 years, or from the establishment of the Kamakura Government by Minamoto-no-Yoritomo in 1185

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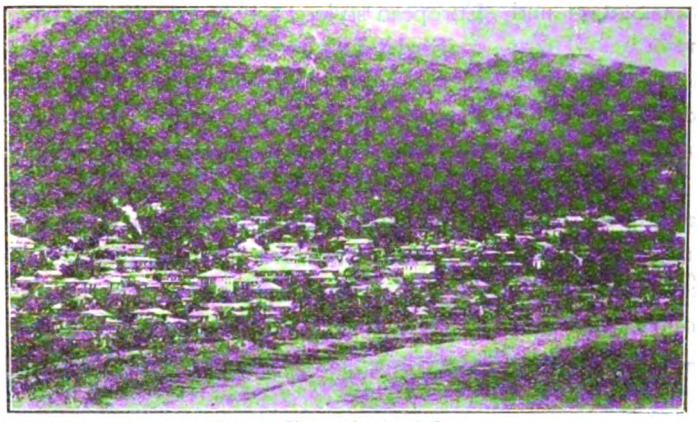
to the fall of the Hojo Family. Of the many Buddhist temples in the place, the most famous are Kenchoji and Engakuji.

Enoshima is within easy reach by an electric railway from Kamakura, and is an island on the seacoast. It is connected with the beach by a pier of 7 or 8 "cho" in length. Men of Yedo (now Tokyo) often visit the place to eat delicious fish-meats there. There is a shrine dedicated to the Benzaiten. The island commands a very fine view of Mount Fuji and the mountain range of Hakone across the sea. There are very singular rocks forming the back of the shrine in an interesting way.

Atami and Ito Hot-Springs.—The Province of Idzu is rich in hot springs,



General View of Atami Spa

of which those at Atami are intermittent, which is but rarely seen in Japan. There is a light railway from Odawara to Atami. One side of the place opens to the sea, and the other sides are backed by mountains, which makes it very famous for its warmth, plum trees blooming always at the year end. Ito is celebrated for the abundance of its hot springs, which gush out everywhere. There are many fishing villages here, which give visitors a chance of becoming familiar with Japanese village life. There is the site of the residence of Ito Sukechika, the grandfather of the Soga brothers, the famous avengers. One can visit Oshima, which is an island lying off the coast of Ito, and see the peculiar habits and manners of its inhabitants. Besides these places, there are such noted hot-springs as Yugawara, Shuzenji and Idzusan in the neighbourhood, and it is very interesting to make excursions among them.

Reverberatory of Nirayama.—Nirayama is famous as the place in Japan where guns of foreign type were first made by Egawa Tarozayemon, the wealthy local governor. There is still left there the reverberatory used for making guns. These guns were placed on the Shinagawa Forts, and are now exhibited in the precincts of the Yasukuni Shrine, Tokyo, as mementos.

Shimoda Port.—This is an old and declining port for Japanese boats and lacks facilities of communication, being reached simply by steamers destined for it. Yet it is historically noted as the first port of call by the American warships led by Commodore Perry, towards the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Uraga.—After calling at Shimoda, the American warships entered Uraga, where they stayed for a long time in order to conduct negotiations with the Tokugawa Government for the opening up of the country. It was through this port that Japan entered the new atmosphere of the world. There is a monument erected in the place in memory of the landing of

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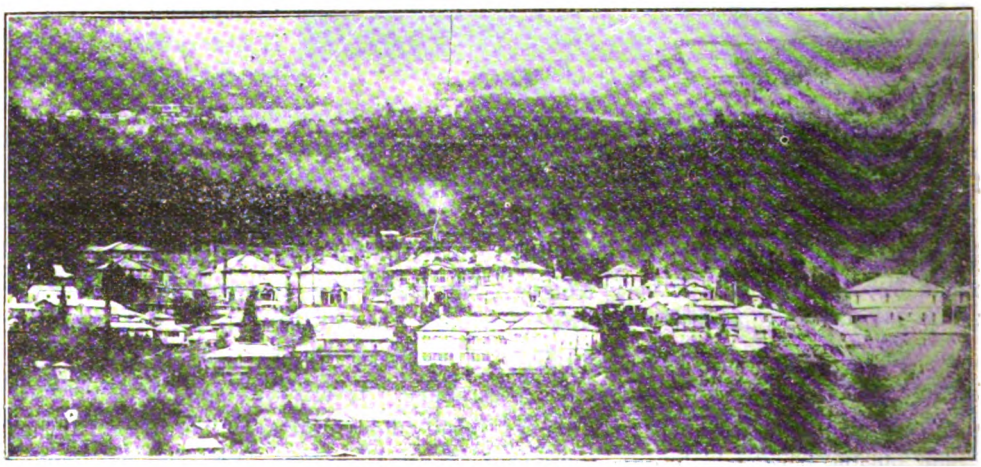
View of Uraga

Commodore Perry. It is often visited by foreign tourists.

Hakone Hot-Springs.—These hot-springs are reached by alighting from a Tokaido train at Odawara Station and then taking an electric railway. There are several hot-spring places in Hakone, known as Yumoto, Tônosawa, Miyanoshita, Dôgashima, Sokokura, Kiga, Gôra, Ashinoyu, Ubago and Yunohanazawa, which succeed one another right up to the summit of the mountain. The River Haya runs rapidly beside the mountain path. The scenery is so fine that the place is known as the Switzerland of the Orient. Foreign visitors mostly stay at Miyanoshita, where there are a few good hotels with perfect accommodations. These hotels are thought to rank first or second even among those abroad. Lake Ashi is a very fine lake on the mountain, and one can find in its neighbourhood the site of the Hakone Barrier of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The view of Mount Fuji is very beautiful and magnificent from the mountain. Gôra Park is noted for its European style.

Eight Lakes of Mount Fuji.—It is very pleasant to ascend Mount Fuji, but it is impossible before July. One had better visit, therefore, the eight lakes of the mountain at this time by walking, as Japanese travellers do. Of these lakes, the more important are the Yamanaka, Kawaguchi, Nishi, Shojin and Motosu Lakes, which number five. The Kawaguchi and



Miyanoshita, Hakone

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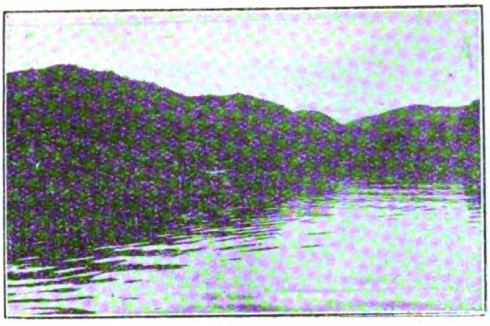


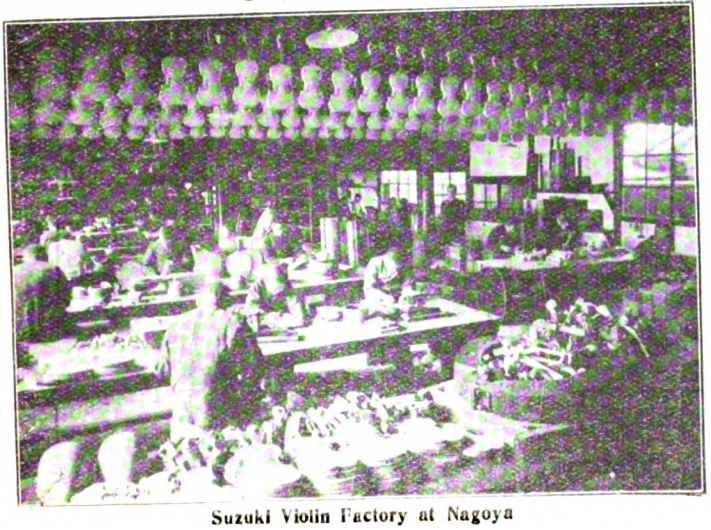
Lake Ashi, Hakone

Yamanaka Lakes can be reached by alighting at Gotemba Railway Station and taking a horse tramway from there. Shojin Lake is the smallest and most solitary of all and is most liked by foreign tourists. There are foreign style buildings in the neighbourhood. One is reminded of a lake in the Alps when visiting it.

Nagoya.—This is the largest city on the central main line of the Government railways, and an old castle in the north-eastern part of it is noted for the golden grampuses standing on its top, which ought to be seen by those wishing to know the life of daimyos during the Tokugawa Shogunate. There is the Atsuta Shrine in the city, and it holds the Murakumo-no-Tsurugi (a sacred sword), which is one of the "three sacred treasures." The Osu Kwannon Temple, which is in the southeastern part of the city is as renowned and prosperous as the Asakusa Kwannon Shrine in Tokyo.

Cormorant-Fishing in the Nagara River.—The Nagara River runs two miles north of Gifu City, and its night fishing of cormorants for river smelts in the season from the middle of May to that of October is very famous. Each cormorant-fishing boat is lighted and proceeds from the upper to the lower part of the river. The fishing-fires present a very beautiful scene, as they are reflected in the stream. Those who see the fishing in the boats, later eat the fresh fish cooked by the boatmen.

Nagoya Castle



Suzuki Violin Factory at Nagoya

Lake Biwa.—This is the largest lake in

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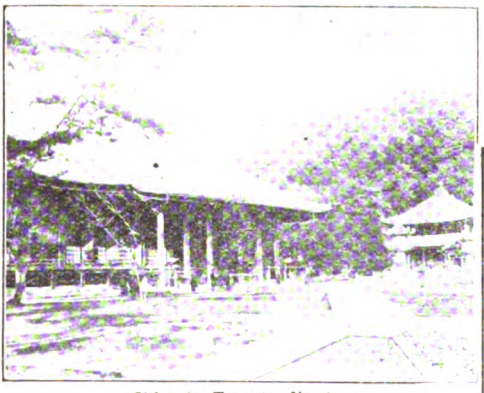
Cormorant Fishing on the River Nagara, Mino

Japan and is situated in the centre of Omi Province. One wishing to visit it

Karasaki Pine Painted by Hiroshige

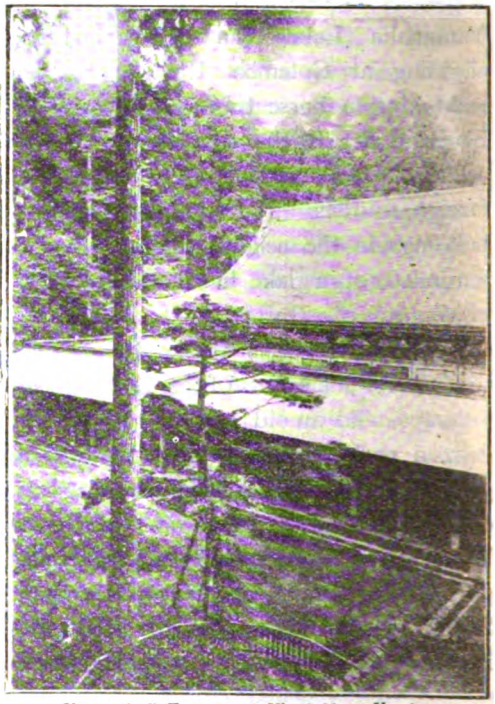
may alight at Hikone or Otsu Railway Station. The lake and its neighbourhood are famous for the eight celebrated views of Omi. There are also Chikubu Island and Hikone Castle in the vicinity, which are both worth a visit.

Kyoto.—Kyoto is one of the old capitals of Japan and was the place of the



Chion-in Temple, Kyoto

Imperial House before it was removed to Tokyo. It is a very quiet city full of



Yenryakuji Temple at Hiyei Near Kyoto

picturesque views. Immediately one enters it, he is reminded of the past with a feeling of respect. There are a large

Kinkakuji or Golden Pavilion, Kyoto

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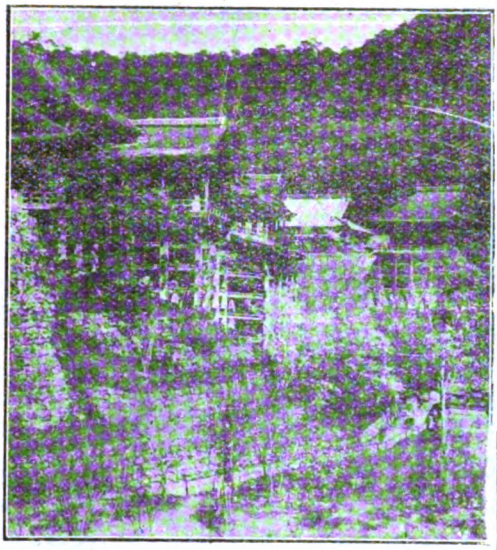
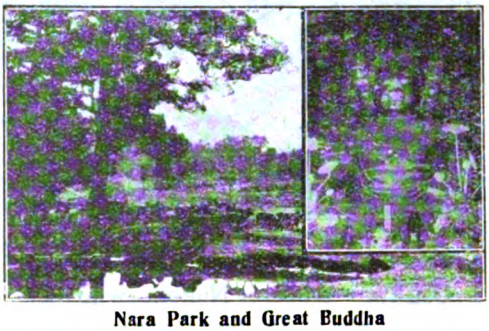


Kiyomizu Temple, Kyoto

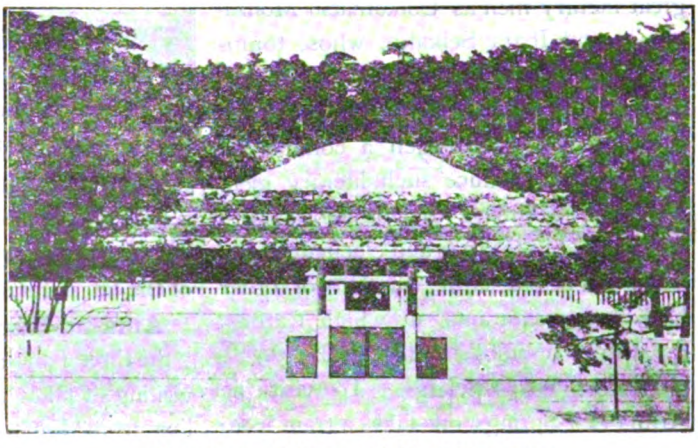
number of noted places and historic remains there and it is also unequalled in its refinement and the elegance of its customs and manners, as well as its beautiful scenery. Among the very noted places in the city, we may mention the Imperial Court, the Nijo Castle, the Toyokuni Shrine dedicated to Toyotomi-Taiko, the Sanju-Sangen-do, the Hongan Temple, the Kwannon Temple of Kiyomidzu, the Yasaka Shrine, the Choraku Temple, the Chion Temple, the Nanzen Temple and the Kinkaku Temple. It is no exaggeration to state that the city and vicinity are nearly filled up with shrines and Buddhist temples.

The Mausoleum of Emperor Meiji.—There is Fushimi Railway Station on the Nara line, which is very near Kyoto, and the site of the Momoyama Castle near the station, which was erected by Toyotomi-Taiko. Here is the Mausoleum of Emperor Meiji and the Empress. They have endless visitors who yearn after the beloved Emperor and Empress.

Nara.—Nara was the capital before Kyoto and was the place of the Imperial House for seventy years during the régime of Emperor Genmei and seven other Emperors. It is the centre of Japanese classic literature and fine arts. Its representative places of note are the Kasuga Shrine, the Todai Temple, the Kofuku Temple and Mikasa-Yama. The impressive dimensions of the Buddhist image in the Todai Temple and herds of tame deer near the Kasuga Shrine are among the most interesting sights in the world. One European visitor to Nara justly remarked that the scenery of Nara intoxicates one like wine.



Nara Park and Great Buddha



Mausoleum of Emperor Meiji at Momoyama

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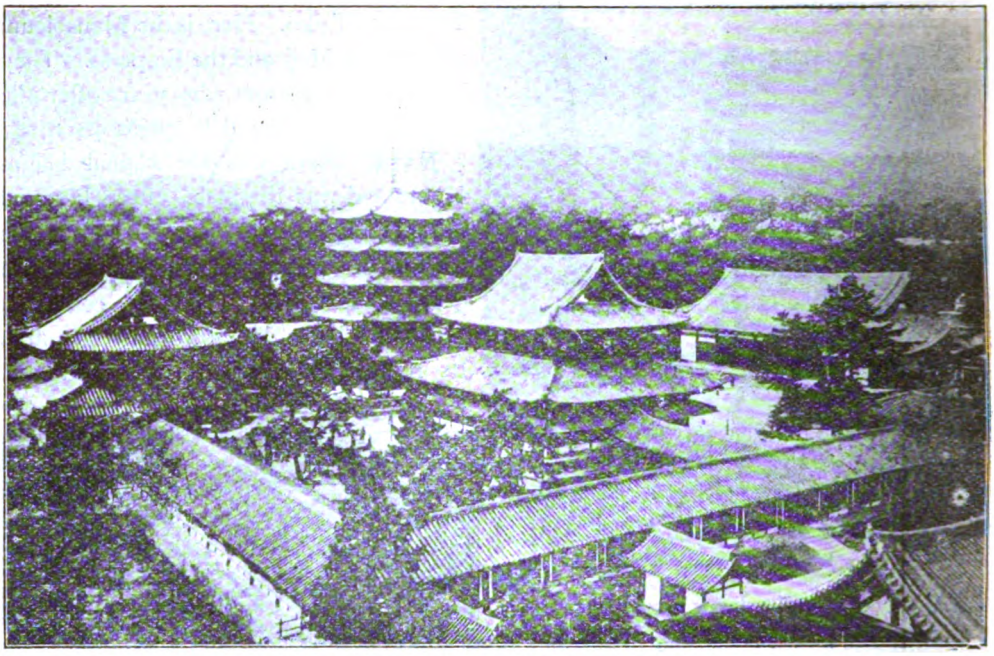
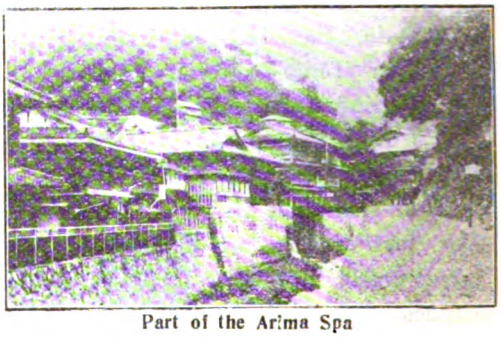


General View of Horyuji Temple, Nara

Osaka.—Emperor Nintoku, who reigned in 313-399 A.D., first set the capital in Osaka. Later, it was again left as waste land, until Toyotomi-Taiko built the Osaka Castle there, which brought prosperity to the place. It is now known as the second capital of Japan and is the greatest commercial centre in the country. The stone-wall of Osaka Castle is remarkable. The place produced such great literary men as Chikamatsu Monzayemon and Ibara Seikaku, whose tombs are in the Kosai Temple and the Seigan Temple respectively, in the Genroku era. It is interesting that such a commercial town should produce such literary men. From Sennichimaye to Dotonbori, there are several big theatres and cinematograph halls, besides a large number of other halls and restaurants, in which features the district resembles Asakusa, Tokyo.

Arima Hot-Springs.—To visit the Arima Hot-Springs, one takes a train from Osaka or Kyoto to Mita Station on the Fukuchiyama line, and then a light railway line to the place, which lies at the foot of Rokko Mountain and stands 1,100 feet above the sea-level. The atmosphere



Part of the Arima Spa

is clear and this is a good summer resort. One big bathhouse is built in imitation of a palace. A new radium hot-spring lies in the neighbourhood, with bathhouse of the latest Indian style.

Ama-no-Hashidate.—This is one of "the three famous views" of Japan. One visiting it takes a train on the Maidzuru line from Kyoto or Osaka and reaches Umi-Maidzuru Station in five hours,

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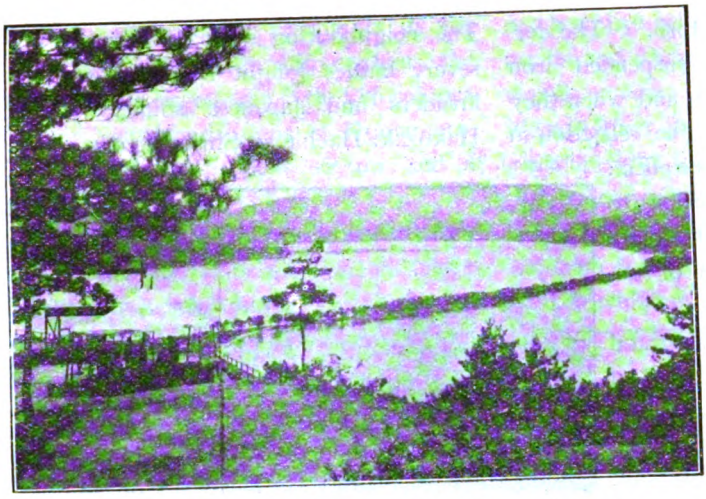
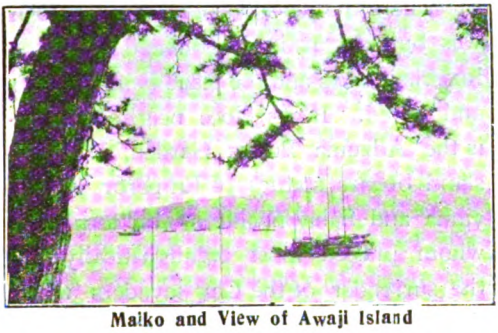


Ama-no-Hashidate, One of Japan's Three Representative Scenes

whence he is carried to Ama-no-Hashidate by a steamer in about two hours. The soil is white sand and luxuriant pine



Maiko and View of Awaji Island

trees flourish there and it projects into the sea for about two miles as if floating on the sea in the shape of a bridge on the sky. This view can be best obtained from the summit of Nariai Mountain.

Suma, Akashi and Maiko.—Suma, Akashi and Maiko consist of land of white sand and green pine trees facing the Inland Sea. There is Awaji-Island in front and the view is very excellent. Moreover, there are many historic remains in the neighbourhood such as the site of the Palace of Emperor Antoku and the tomb of Taira-no-Atsumori, as the Minamoto and Taira families fought in this place.

Koraku-yen of Okayama.—This famous park lies in the neighbourhood of Okayama Railway Station on the San-in line. It faces the Okayama Castle through the Asahi River. It is a very fine garden. There are four ponds, whose shallows or falls add to the beauty of the garden. It is very fascinating to see the cranes sporting there.

Miyajima.—Miyajima is also called Itsukushima. It is the finest place on the Sanyo railway line. One can visit it by alighting at Miyajima Railway Station and taking the connecting steamer for a trip of 15 minutes. It is an islet lying along the seacoast, on which stands the Itsukushima Shrine, all the numerous corridors and galleries of which project into the sea,

Giant Torii of Camphor Wood at Miyajima

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where there is a great "torii." The corridors are lighted by suspended iron lanterns at intervals of 6ft. and when they are lighted at high-tide, the reflection in the sea produces a very fine effect. The shrine is built according to the natural position of the place and gives an impression of unlimited delights.

Idzumo-Taisha.—This grand Government shrine is situated at the end of the Sanyo railway line, whose last station is Taisha Station. It is dedicated to Okuninushi-no-Mikoto, who is the primary ruler of Japan. This god made over the sovereignty to the grandson of Amaterasu-Omi-Kami under her command, in consideration of which he was paid great respect by the gods of successive generations. The shrine is a peculiar type of structure. The god is famous for the promotion of marriage and is always worshipped by unmarried men and women.

Konpira Shrine.—This is in the neighbourhood of Kotohira Railway Station and stands on the side of Zodzu Mountain. It is dedicated to Onamuchi-no-Mikoto and also to Emperor Sutoku. These gods are believed to be sea protectors and have worshippers mostly among seamen. The shrine is remarkably grand and beautiful.

Dogo Hot-Springs.—These are the biggest hot-springs in Shikoku and have existed from ancient times. They are at Dogo Railway Station, which is reached in a few minutes from Matsuyama. In the Japan-Russia War, Russian prisoners were kept here for recuperation and greatly enjoyed it.

Hakata Port and Fukuoka.—These are the largest cities in North Kyushu. The neighbouring sea-coast is noted for severe battles fought between the Gen invaders and Japanese soldiers. The Hakozaki Hachiman Shrine stands on the site where the placenta of Emperor Ojin was buried. It is surrounded by great luxuriant trees and the place is most clean and sacred. In its close neighbourhood is the Adzuma Public Garden, in which stand bronze statues of Emperor Kameyama and Saint Nichiren, the former of whom prayed most enthusiastically for the surrender of the Gen invaders while the latter predicted correctly the invasion of the Mongolians.

West Park in Hakata, Kyushu

Dazaifu Shrine.—This shrine is dedicated to Sugawara-no-Michizane, who was a very loyal statesman and poet. There are in its neighbourhood the site of the Government-General of Kyushu and that of the famous Kwannon Temple, and some other reminders of the old Heian Dynasty.

Kumamoto Castle and Suizen Temple.—Kumamoto Castle was built by the famous Kato Kiyomasa and is noted for withstanding a desperate attack made by the Satsuma men in the Civil War of 1877. There exists no castle-tower, but the strong stone-wall is still left

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intact. The Suizen Temple is in the suburbs of Kumamoto and contains the tombs of the ancestors of the Hosokawa Family, garden daimyos of Kumamoto. It is noted for a clear stream and a picturesque hill.

Kagoshima.—This is the native place of the celebrated Satsuma clan and Saigo Takamori, the great hero. It is the largest

Birds' Eye View of Kagoshima City and Active Volcano of Sakurajima

city in South Kyu hu. It faces the sea and beautiful Sakura-jima. It is known as a city of very fine scenery. Shiroyama is the site where Saigo Takamori and his followers died in battle in the Civil War of 1877. The Joko Temple contains the tomb of Saigo and is worth visiting.

Rivers to Descend in a Boat.—There are many rapid streams in Japan, where mountains and seas are a very short distance apart. It is very pleasant to go down these rapids in a boat, although it is somewhat risky. Of all these rivers, three are the most important. One of them is the Fuji River in Suruga Province. Prince Arthur of Connaught went down this river and enjoyed its fine scenery with the wonderful rocks and rapids. Another is the Hodzu River, which runs through mountains between Yamashiro and Tanba Provinces, and is reached by railway from Kyoto. Its rapids and surrounding views are well worth a visit. Still another is the Kuma River in Higo Province. It is a grander sight than the other two. It is the widest of the three with very big rocks standing aloft on both sides. Many rafts run down it at their own pace. The boat in which one goes down it starts from Hitoyoshi Railway Station and goes as far as Yatsushiro Railway Station.

The Ise Shrines.—On alighting at Uji-Yamada station on the Kwansai line, one finds in the near neighbourhood the Ise Shrines, which are the center of homage of the Japanese Imperial House and nation. These shrines are divided into two parts, one the inner shrine, and the other the outer shrine, which lie at a little distance from each other. The inner shrine is dedicated to the spirit of Amaterasu-Omikami, the ancestor of the Imperial Japanese House, and the outer shrine to that of Toyouke-Omikami, the daughter of Amaterasu Omikami, who is believed to be the goddess who protects agriculture. Both shrines are the ancient type of building and are simple but solemn. There is the clear Isudzu River running before the inner shrine, behind which there stands a hill called Mount Kamiji. Both river and mountain add to the solemnity of the place. All Japanese think it a duty to pay homage at the shrines at least once in a lifetime. Whenever there occurs any serious national event H.I.M. the Emperor pays

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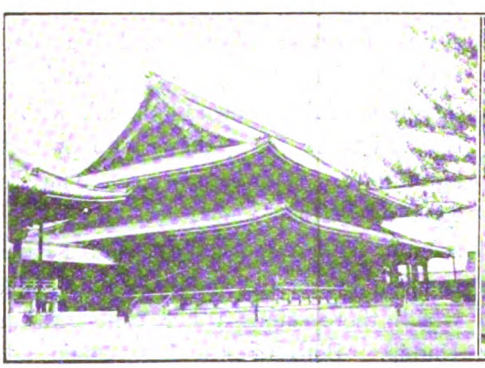
visits or sometimes Princes of the Blood as Imperial representatives are sent to report the events or to pray. These shrines should be visited by all foreign tourists who wish to know the source of the ideas underlying Japanese Shinto.

Futami-ga-Ura.—One visiting the Ise Shrines will find on the way two big rocks harmoniously facing each other off the coast of Ise Bay. These rocks are known as Futami-ga-Ura and are highly valued by the Japanese as a symbol of love. They are the object of prayer for eternal concord by newly married couples. They are also often made the subject of Japanese pictures with the rising sun reflected in the sea of Futami-ga-Ura. The rocks are connected by a big rope with tufts of straw, which is always seen in the grounds of Japanese shrines as a symbol of sacred places. It must be remembered also that the sun does not rise above the horizon of the bay, except for a certain fixed period of the year.

Waka-no-Ura.—To visit Waka-no-Ura, one takes a train as far as Wakayama city on the Nankai line and then goes to the place by a private railway. This bay is in the western part of Kii Province and is very large. The place has been famous from ancient times as one of the beautiful scenes in the neighbourhood of the Capital, its fine scenery being mentioned in Japanese odes by Yamabe-no-Akabito, a celebrated poet who lived before the Nara period. He describes the place as a reed-grown shallow with flocks of cranes playing about in it. There is no shallow and no flocks of cranes there now, but only a beach for sea-bathing, a smooth sea and fine scenery. There is a pine-grove with strange shaped trees called "neagari-matsu" and also the Tosho Shrine and the Kimii Temple in the neighbourhood, all of which are very noted. There is also an isle called Tamatsushima in the bay. Thus the place has many a spot worth visiting, and is very popular as a sea-bathing and pleasure resort, since it is near Osaka and Kyoto. It has many good hotels. There is Wakayama Castle not far from Waka-no-Ura, which was the residence of the Tokugawa House in Kishu, one of three principal family branches of the Tokugawa Shogun; it is nearly as numerous now as in the Shogunate period.



Honganji Temple, Kyoto

Interior of Sanjusangen-do, Kyoto

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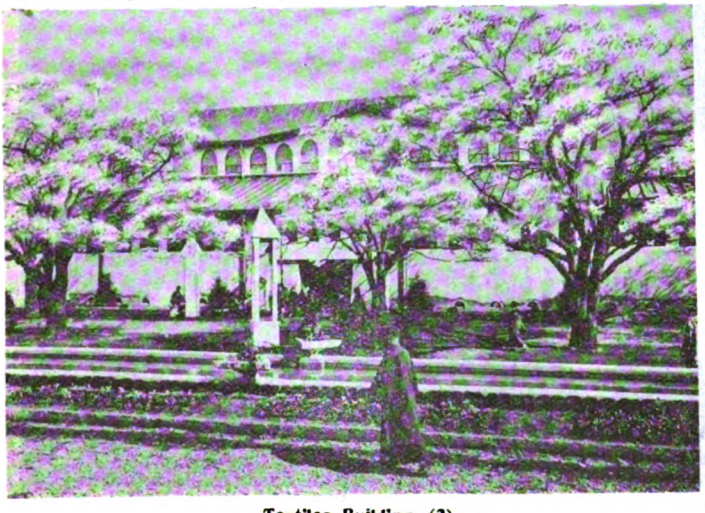
JAPAN'S DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRIALLY AND OTHERWISE

OF the total area of the buildings for exhibits, extending over 9,833 "tsubo," there are three buildings each of which is so spacious as to cover an area of over 1,000 "tsubo," namely, the Fine Arts, Textiles and Manufacturing-Industrial Buildings.

From this, we may easily imagine what are the special features of Japan's industries. The Fine Arts Building is the largest, which is natural in a country noted for her fine arts from ancient times, and next come the Textiles and Manufacturing-Industrial Buildings in the order named, which speaks eloquently of the industrial position of Japan.



Textiles Building, (2)

The Textiles Building: The exhibits from Fukui prefecture, which is the greatest district for producing export fabrics, are the most conspicuous of any in the building. They include plain habutai silk, striped habutai, shiose-habutai, kohama crêpes, plain pongee silk and silk-and-wool wrappers, etc., all of which are exported. The place produces about 80 kinds of high-class fabrics. The local looms number 32,167, and for 1919 the products reached ¥171,000,000 in value, of which ¥120,000,000 was exports. Not much dyed or finished goods is put out there, but a large amount of striped goods. To show the principal export goods of the place, we append the following table:—

Material	Value Yen
Plain habutai	76,547,230
Twilled ,,	3,141,068
Figured ,,	1,728,896
Striped ,,	3,844,747
White crêpes	16,333,026
Striped "kabe" crêpes	1,199,063
Georgette crêpes ...	1,450,571
Pongee silk..	6,100,734

Ishikawa and Toyama prefectures are also quite noted for their production of export silks. Ishikawa prefecture comes next in importance in the production of habutai, the total value of which for a year recently reached ¥21,500,000, this output being

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shipped chiefly to Europe, America, India and Australia.

The total fabrics output in Toyama prefecture for 1920 amounted to ¥12,500,000 in value, which is greater by ¥8,950,000 than the figures five years ago. Of this volume, silk fabrics worth ¥7,390,000 were exported, largely to Europe, America and India.

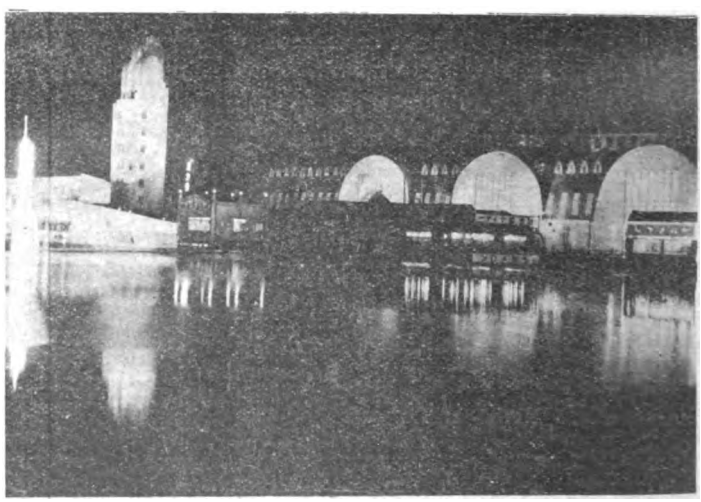
The silk goods produced in the above-mentioned three prefectures are all half-finished. But those of Gumma prefecture, and especially Kiryu, comprise some finished goods such as fine broad "omeshi," figured satins and "kabe" crêpes for shirts—all prominently exhibited. Ashikaga of the same prefecture produces ¥3,000,000 worth of export silk fabrics a year, the taffetas, shirtings, etc. on exhibition having an extensive market in China, the South Sea islands and India.

The yearly output of Kai silk amounts to ¥1,000,000. This is a special product of Yamanashi prefecture, of which Minami-Tsuru-gori and Kita-Tsuru-gori are the most noted places of production. It is much to be regretted that exportation has decreased somewhat in late years. The domestic demand is, however, on the increase, as the silk is very suitable for practical use in cushion and umbrella making. There is a large exhibition of these particular kinds.

Other noteworthy exhibits are velveteens, woollen fabrics, *kokura*-cloth from Saitama prefecture, velveteens, etc., from Shidzuoka, and broad pongee silk from Gifu.

During and since the late war, the textile industry of Japan has made striking development. It is regrettable to find, however, that the foreign markets cultivated for these Japanese products have been lost on account of renewal in the supply of European goods. Prints exported to the South Seas and black satinets exported to China, for example, are being undersold in these markets by Manchester and American goods. Only habutai and crêpe de chines are finding a new market in Australia. The production of woollen fabrics in Japan shows remarkable progress, nearly all kinds of cheaper goods being produced here to meet the general demand, and it is necessary to export from abroad only the best quality of goods. Velveteens, which are extensively used for scarfs, socks and "geta" thongs, have come to be manufactured very largely of late, exhibits of such being most conspicuous.

The market for hemp and linen goods has been lost largely on account of imitation goods. Yet there are new and



Forestry Building at Night

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increased demands created for these fabrics for canvas, tents, hosiery, summer dresses, napkins and table-cloths.

The making of paper cloth has increased in this country just as it did in Germany during the war. Next in popularity comes silket, this being an imitation of silk. The dyeing of cloth is now done here as skillfully as in foreign countries. Designing has developed materially, both in exports and in goods for domestic consumption, although in finishing, these are not so perfect as foreign goods.

The total exportation of these fabrics from Japan for 1920 reached ¥172,800,000 in value. One interesting thing is that some old-fashioned tissues are still required by a section of our people with quiet tastes. These tissues include Oshima-kasuri, which looks like cotton cloth, but which costs ¥370-¥400 per piece, as may be seen in the exhibits from Kagoshima prefecture. Another fabric of the kind is Yuki-tsumugi from Tochigi prefecture valued at ¥320 per piece. It is a silk fabric quite like cotton in appearance. The latter is produced to the annual value of ¥800,000, which fact suggests how much such peculiar kinds of silk are in demand.

The dyed silk fabrics of Kyoto are the most famous of any in Japan. They are characteristically excellent as skilled handwork, but do not suit with present-day industrial products, which are put out mechanically on a large scale. Export goods from Kyoto are materials for ladies' dresses, ladies' coat-linings, Cantonese crêpes, poplins, etc.

The textile industry of Osaka prefecture is very prosperous and worthy of the place, which is the centre of Japan's industrial activity. This may be seen from the big gold letters written on the showcase, which read as follows :—

Products of Osaka prefecture.	Yearly Production. Yen	Yearly Exportation. Yen
Spun silk ...	241,440,000	152,380,000
Cotton fabrics	287,340,000	199,780,000
Hosiery goods	42,560,000	8,760,000
Dyed fabrics	12,380,000	9,420,000

It is noteworthy that while small weavers try to produce as much goods for export as possible, the spinning mills have begun to put out the everyday necessary fabrics for domestic consumption, led by the Kanegafuchi Mills, which have recently put on the market a kind of muslin called Kanebo-Yuzen, which is a broad twill dyed in the "yuzen" style in red, yellow and purple.

The products of Aichi prefecture are notable both in kind and output, and it holds the most important industrial position of any except Osaka. Shiga prefecture exhibits new goods, including the Omi Hanpu Kaisha's dry duck for paper making,—18 ft. width and tens of feet in length,—the Omi Jufu Company's tyre cloth for automobiles and bicycles, and the Omi Velvet and Nippon Birodo Company's velveteens, the latter largely employed for children's dresses, upholstery, scarfs, etc. The production of these new goods proves Omi men possessed of excellent commercial talent.

The Manufacturing-Industrial Building.—The exhibits in this building testify to the characteristic Japanese skill in handwork. The Hattori firm's exhibits at the entrance are quite worth the attention of visitors. It is the opinion of Mr. K. Hattori, the proprietor of the firm, that it is against the principle of the Exhibition to exhibit such articles as cannot be made in large numbers. When the firm's Design Department designed a big wall

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clock with a mirror for the Exhibition, Mr. Hattori stopped the work saying that the intended piece resembled the Waltham Co.'s exhibit and it would be humiliating, if it was said that Hattori was imitating the Walthams. All exhibits of the firm. watches and clocks, were made by the Seikosha, which belongs to the firm.

Education and Social Works Building

The Seikosha is the biggest clock factory in Japan, and put out 989,509 clocks and watches in 1921, of which 321,762 were watches. The total figure is double the amount a decade ago, and the number of watches has increased sixfold in the meantime. It is expected the firm will be as famous as the Waltham, Tabarn, Narden and other foreign watch factories in time.

Coral work is one of the special products of both Japan and Italy. The Inouye firm exhibits a big white coral tree of 680 yens' worth and the Yodachu firm a necklace worth ¥1,550, both of which are conspicuous exhibits. Italy is now unable to obtain enough coral in Europe, and gets nearly all her supply from Japan. Japan is behind Italy in workmanship, and thinking it highly regrettable, the Nippon Sango Kaisha is intending to study. We may soon hope for success in producing coral work as fine as the Italian make.

The most valuable of the exhibits in this building is the pearl tower shown by Mr. K. Mikimoto, ¥325,000 in value. The number of pearls employed is 1,195 for the tower, 285 for the shrine-fences, 1,500 for the large gravel and 120,000 for the small gravel. His success in the production of culture-pearls is really a great contribution made by Mr. Mikimoto to the nation. He has five places of culture, which cover a total area of 6,300,000 *tsubo*.

Celluloid work is a rapidly developing industry in Tokyo. Formerly, the manufactures consisted simply of combs, toys, etc., but at present, there are also celluloid stationery, toilet ware, bags, etc., and printing is also done on celluloid, and it is used as tags. The exhibition of excellent celluloid fancy work, especially, marks an epoch in its development, the exhibitor being Mr. Doi of Tokyo, who has succeeded after elaborate study for many years past. The exhibit is of large hairpins for wear at evening parties. The sphere of influence of tortoise-shell work is thus being encroached upon greatly by celluloid.

We can now dispense entirely with foreign-made straw hats for summer wear, as the demand is entirely met by domestic products, the Iizuka Hat Co. alone purchasing yearly one million pieces of straw braid.

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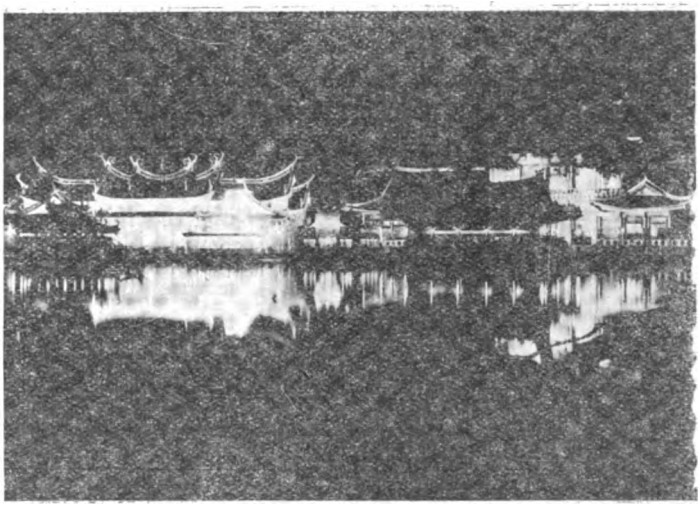

Formosan and Neighboring Buildings Illuminated, Second Section

The production of bags and trunks shows also rapid development, the demand for domestic goods being entirely met, except for the best kinds, which are still imported and are found in department-stores. It is true the Japanese products are still behind the imported in durability and in the making of the lock and other metal parts.

Ivory work exhibited by the Tokyo Ivory Works Traders' Guild, whose members number about sixty, are excellent and represent purely Japanese views and manners.

The work is a characteristic fine art of Japan, the yearly exportation amounting to one million yen in value. Of the exhibits, the most valuable are an image of Kwannon 2 ft. in height exhibited by the Tsutaya Shoten and valued at ¥10,000, and a country house of very exquisite engraving exhibited by Mr. M. Tanaka and valued at ¥3,500, such work requiring a period of 3 or 4 years for production. Of the lacquerware exhibited, the products of Ishikawa prefecture are most important, Kanazawa, Yamanaka and Wajima districts producing yearly ¥4,500,000 worth. The products are made cheap and for practical use in general, the Wajima goods especially being noted for their durability.

Besides these, cloisonné and bamboo work is exhibited, but these cannot hope for the rapid development of industrial art work. Those branches which made very swift development during the war include cutlery, brushes, paper napkins, shell buttons, celluloid combs and toys, umbrellas, etc., which have improved in quality and design remarkably compared with what was shown in the exhibition held a decade ago. Fountain pens are most satisfactorily made here preventing the importation of foreign goods. The same may be said of brassware.

The Chemical Industrial Building.—The chemical industry made remarkable development in Japan during the late war, when the great hardship experienced from the suspension of foreign supplies was relieved by domestic products and these were also largely exported. Since the end of the war, the industry has experienced a reaction and is now very inactive. Yet it is incomparably better than before the war.

One such chemical product is enamelled ware, the Tokyo Enamelled Ware Co. enjoying a very prosperous business. Enamelled signboards have largely taken the place of painted wooden signboards since 1921, not only in Japan, but in some foreign lands, and they have been shipped

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to the Malay Peninsula by the Standard Oil Co. for its signboards ; very excellent lock-dial plates and other plates for

Tokyo Self-Government Building

metres are made of enamelled ware. Hence the great importation of such in the past has now been superseded.

The making and finishing of glassware shows marked progress, although the soil in Japan is not quite suited for the manufacture of fine glass, and the material has to be brought from abroad. There are no glass goods which cannot now be manufactured in Japan except lenses, which cannot yet be made here as well as in Germany. We find among our products very good scientific and medical instruments, and especially, as fine coolers and injectors as in Germany, which can compete internationally with the foreign products in the New York market. The shortage in the supply of dyestuffs seriously menaced Japanese consumers of chemicals on the outbreak of the war. There are now dyestuffs exhibited by the Nippon Senryo Kaisha, the Mitsui Senryo Kogyojo and the Tokyo Gas Works, of which Mitsui's are the best, as the process was studied even before the war. There are 25 kinds of dyes now manufactured in Japan. We can make as good alizarin dyes as they do in Germany, and these are exported to India, China and America in addition to satisfying the domestic demand. Hiroshima Prefecture stands first in the production of dyes and exhibits sulphur and basis dyes.

When we see their exhibition of beautiful hard porcelain ware, we cannot but mention with pride the names of the Nippon Toki Kaisha and the Nagoya Seitojo (Porcelain Factory) in Aichi prefecture as distinguished examples of Japanese industrial success. The exhibit of a dinner set for 150 persons by the latter is valued at ¥1,800. It is so excellent in workmanship that it might give satisfaction even on a first-class dining table in Europe or America. Tableware for exportation to China and the South Sea islands exhibited by the Matsumura Toki Gomei Kaisha and that for America exhibited by the Seto Seiyei Goshi Kaisha are excellent commercial goods. The latest yearly output of chinaware in Aichi prefecture amounts to ¥37,580,000 in value, of which the exports stand at ¥18,580,000. This figure covers about 50 per cent. of the national product in Japan. The Nippon Toki Kaisha is noted for its "tokoname" ware.

Fibre, a solid paper made and exhibited by the Nippon Kenshi Kaisha, is required for insulating and high speed revolving. Its yearly output amounts to

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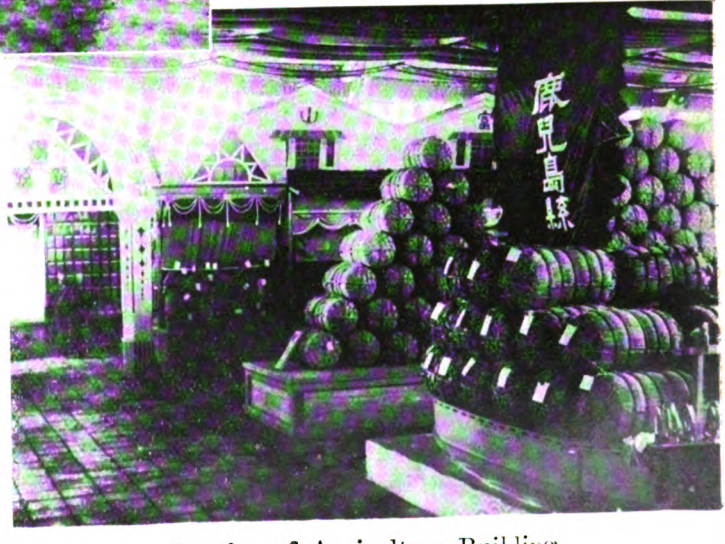
Interior of Architectural Building

Interior of
Foreign Building



Interior of Agriculture Building

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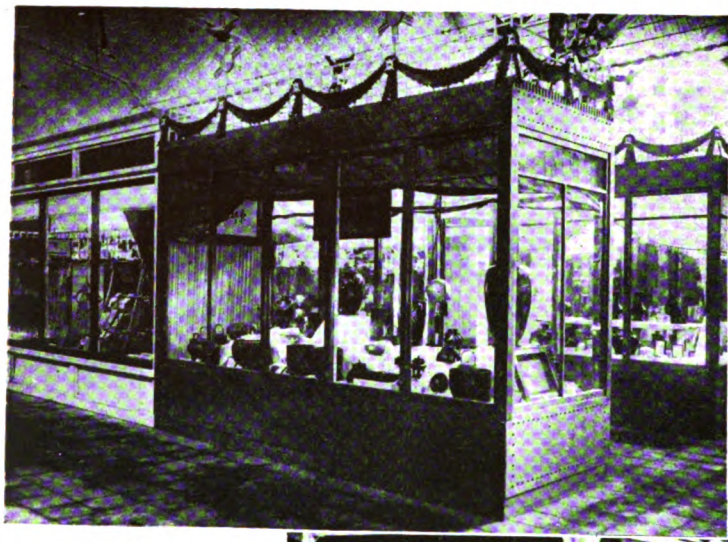

Interior of
Manufacturing
Industry Building

Interior of
Chemical Industry
Building

Interior of Textile Building

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¥3,000,000, of which ¥300,000 or ¥400,000 is exported to China.

As to paints and pigments, the exhibits by the Nippon Paint Kaisha, the Toyo Paint Kaisha, the Nippon Kokyu Toryo Kaisha and the Nippon Toryo Kaisha show the wonderful development in their productions.

The prominent position held by the exhibits from Osaka prefecture may be seen from the following figures given by this prefecture :—

Goods	Output Yen	Export. Yen
Rubber ware ...	7,530,000	1,167,000
Glass beads ...	5,621,000	3,566,000
Vacuum flascos...	4,380,000	1,213,000
Glass bottles ...	8,503,000	7,092,000
Soaps...	6,710,000	2,390,000

Kyoto prefecture exhibits a fine recent scientific invention, namely, a material acid and alkali proof. This is exhibited by the Shimazu Seisakujo. It is inserted in machines and tools coming in touch with acid or alkali. Its production has entirely done away with the importation of foreign goods, and it is a brilliant success for the industry in Kyoto.

Kochi prefecture, though situated in a corner of Shikoku where means of communication are inconvenient, has yet well kept pace with the progress of the world, and exhibits such export paper as "tenmoku-soshi" and "choku-gami," and also such new products as copying and hat paper. The yearly output of these various kinds amounts to ¥12,668,010.

The rubberware exhibited by the Yokohama Gomu Kaisha of Kanagawa prefecture and that exhibited by the Dunlop Rubber Co., the Settsu Gomu Kaisha, and the Naigai Gomu Kaisha, are all products to meet the demand of the new age.

The Nitrogenous Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce exhibits results of its large-scale experiments concerning the method of solidifying nitrogen in the air, which is considered the most difficult process in chemical industry. Japan is to be congratulated on succeeding to such a remarkable extent in the comparatively short period of 6 or 7 years as against 50 years spent by Germany before the war in the same research work.

The Sericultural Building: This building is comparatively small, but it exhibits the richest production of the country. According to the explanation of the Tokyo High Sericultural School, the yearly production of weaving and spinning goods in Japan amounts to two billion *yen* and 1,100 million *yen* respectively, and raw silk comes third; yet the last mentioned is practically the richest product, for the raw material is produced entirely in the interior and 70 per cent. is exported.

The production of yellow cocoons has been so much encouraged of late years that one-half of the cocoons exhibited by the Kyoto and Gifu prefectures belong to the yellow class. The yellow silk arriving in Yokohama was 2 per cent. of the total receipts for 1916, but the percentage increased to 4 per cent. for 1917, to 16 per cent. for 1920, and to 25 per cent. for 1922.

Nagano prefecture comes first among the sericultural districts in the country with its raw silk and cocoons worth 165 million and 85 million yen a year respectively. The total number of female artisans employed in the mills is 100,000 as against the total population of 1,700,000 of the prefecture, and 54 per cent. of the national output of raw silk is produced by this prefecture. The greatest ques-

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tions in our sericultural circles are to secure uniformity of silkworm eggs and the combination of silk mills, the realization of which is thought to be necessary for supplying the foreign market with goods of uniform quality. In this connection, the Shinshu men have carefully selected five kinds of eggs out of about 3,000 in existence, and have decided not to purchase cocoons produced from any other kinds or to deal in any other eggs after 1924. This is really a timely plan.

The exhibits show great progress from those of the preceding exhibition, for except some old breeds from Yamanashi prefecture, all other cocoons exhibited are of cross breeds, and the raw silk is quite improved in quality.

Agricultural Building

The Agricultural Building: When the preceding Taisho Exhibition was held, the normal crop of rice in Japan amounted to 50,000,000 *koku*, but at present it is 57,000,000 *koku*, showing an increase of 7,000,000 *koku*. This fact testifies to the improvement attained by agriculture in this country.

The Agricultural Bureau exhibits of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce show some progress in sheep rearing, while the methods for preventing the importation of vegetable germs by the Vegetable Inspection Office and of cattle-disease germs by the Cattle-Disease Inspection Office show more preparation and fuller study of these questions than on the last occasion.

The exhibits from Chiba prefecture contain mostly barley and golden malt of foreign extraction, the latter of which is for beer brewing and is a new product in this country.

The exhibits from Shizuoka prefecture are most varied, and include fish (*ruffe*) ginger, ground-nuts, oranges, etc. The local yield of agricultural products formerly amounted in value to ¥50,691,009 but it now stands at ¥106,984,800.

Tokushima prefecture exhibits natural indigo, its special product and the only vegetable dye product in Japan; its yearly crop reached the value of ¥5,000,000.

Wakayama prefecture exhibits hemp-palm rope as its special product and Chiba prefecture straw mats and rope, the production of which in their leisure time by the local farmers comes to the yearly value of ¥3,000,000.

The employment of new agricultural tools by conservative farmers is worthy of note. Some of these exhibits are sprayers for horticulturists, rope-machines, rotary rice and barley hackles, straw cutters, mulberry-leaf cutters, incubators and grass cutters. Perfect spades for middle and deep tilling are not yet made in Japan.

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The most urgent and important agricultural question in Japan is how to supply food in sufficient quantities, and some materials looking toward a solution are exhibited.

The Mechanical Engineering Building: The most important manufactures are machines and tools, and the extent of the employment of metal-working machines, lathes, planes, drills cutters, etc, bespeaks the extent of the country's mechanical industrial development. Before the late war, the mechanical engineering of Japan was very backward due to lack of iron supply, the limited sphere of demand and the slowness of the returns on capital invested, and yearly about ¥50,000,000 of foreign machines was imported. During the war, the importation of these machines was suspended, which greatly encouraged the domestic industry. An exhibition of Japanese-made machines and tools was held in Osaka last autumn under the auspices of the Departments of the Army, the Navy, Agriculture and Commerce, and the Census Board. Professor Sekiguchi of the Tokyo Higher Technical School, who acted as judge, sent two machines exhibited by the Rokuroku Shoten to London, where they were found to operate satisfactorily. This fact shows great development in the mechanical engineering industry of Japan.

An internal-combustion engine fed by crude oil, which is the same in type as the world-renowned German engine, is now manufactured at the Niigata Iron Works, and aeroplane engines also can be made in Japan. Spinning jennies, hitherto gotten from England, have come to be manufactured with success by the Toyoda Shokki Kaisha, whose looms it is claimed are equal in excellence to first-class American machines.

Like timber, iron may be employed without fear of warping only after being exposed sufficiently to rain and dew. Until lately, it was employed in Japan without such exposure, but it is now quite generally exposed.

To mention some representative exhibits, the Hakuyosha's lathes are not an imitation of foreign products but are original in design. They are simple in make and so may be employed for various kinds of work.

The Okuma Iron Works exhibits a shaper 16 ft. high, such as hitherto has not been manufactured in Japan, and their 5 ft. small lathe can do minute work. The 6 ft. lathe is convenient and is the one best known to the general public.

The Karatsu Iron Works of Kyushu are famous for their manufacturing machines, of which their 50 ft. vertical mill is the most excellent.

The Niigata Iron Works exhibits lathes of the English and American type, which look quite complete with high intensity and accuracy.

A most noteworthy fact is the development in the manufacture of testers, representative examples of which are the universal type of the Moritani Works and some made by the Tokyo Iron and Sato Scales Works.

As to generators, the Dengyosha exhibits a dynamo of 2,700 h. p. of the spiral type and a waterwheel of 150 h. p. of the Pelton type, both of which are in motion. The Hidachi Seisakujo exhibits a dynamo of 330 volts and an aluminum lightning rod.

What is most worthy of note is an engine, recognized as the most powerful of the kind in the world. The exhibits include one 300 h. p. exhibited by the Niigata Iron Works and another of

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120 h. p. by the Ikegai Iron Works, both of which are at work supplying power to all of the Exhibition buildings. The satisfactory working of these machines has astonished foreign visitors.

The Electric Building.—This is the first time an independent building has been erected for electric machines and supplies in an Exhibition in Japan and is a natural consequence of the remarkable development of the national electric industry. It was in 1887 that electric lamps were first used in Tokyo. The Tokyo Electric Light Co. now has a capital of ¥219,750,000, 25 power houses (excluding 11 not yet completed), 143,400 kilowatts of horse power in the completed power houses, 996 miles of feed wires, and 895,366 houses to which it supplies electric lights. This remarkable expansion in a single company is a guide to the development of Japan's electric industry.

Electric lamps show a rapid development. It was several years ago that carbon lamps were replaced by tungsten lamps, and the latter are now giving way to others. There are such new lamps as daylight lamps, yellowish lamps and canary lamps manufactured, the last mentioned of which lighted the rooms of the Japanese warship on which H. I. H. the Prince Regent embarked in 1921 on his trip to Europe. The most important electric lamp manufacturers in Japan are the Tokyo Electric Co. and the Kwanto Electric Lamp Co.

As to telephone apparatus, the Oki firm exhibits a switchboard, the Japan Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Co. two wireless telephones of the Porandio type, and the Imperial Wireless Electric Machine Co. some specimens.

The Nippon Denkai Kogyojo exhibits an automobile and an improved hand electric lamp for miners, which is good for five hours by an application of chemicals, and is more economical than a carbide or a dry battery lamp.

The making of insulators shows further striking development. Of the exhibits, we note the 500,000 volt transformer insulator and 155,000 volt pendulous insulator of the Japan Insulator Co. and a vertical insulator of the Osaka Togyo Kaisha as the most improved. Big electric motors are exhibited by the Hidachi Seisakujo, the Kawakita Kigyosha, the Meidensha, the Mitsu Bishi Denki Kaisha, the Yasukawa Seisakujo, and the Okumura Seisakujo. The Furukawa Electric Industrial Co. has succeeded in making complete cable wires and ousting foreign goods entirely.

Japan's electric industry has attained most remarkable progress of late, despite its comparatively recent inauguration in this country. The applications for exhibition in the Electric Building were six times as great as its capacity, whereas a decade ago electric machines were exhibited only as a part of the Machinery Department.

The Foodstuffs and Fisheries, Building. —There are rich exhibits of saké, soy, teas and confections from various prefectures.

The quality of saké is different according to the nature of the water with which it is made, and the brand from Nada, Hyogo prefecture, is considered the best in Japan.

The recent development of wine brewing in Yamanashi prefecture has been remarkably rapid, The prefecture's yield of grapes amounts yearly to 1,500,000 *kwamme*, of which 750,000 *kwamme* is used for brewing. The making

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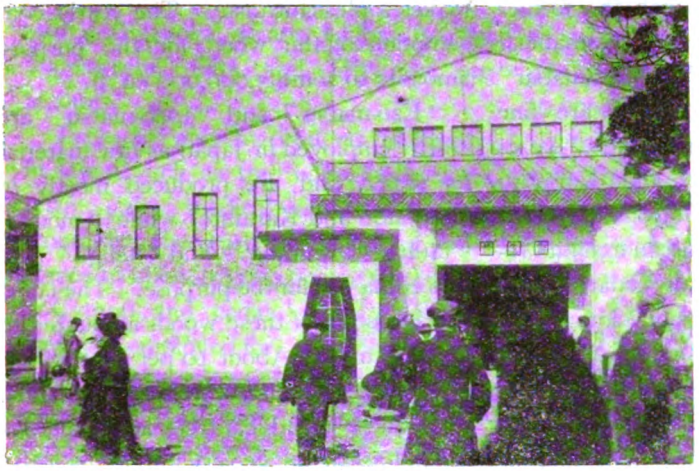
of cooling-drinks shows a steady development. The "mizunashi-ame" (waterless glutinous rice-jelly) made by the Imamura Seika Kaisha is exported largely to America in a purely Japanese receptacle.

The condensed milk industry also shows great progress in this country,



Sanitation Building

there being an increase in the production of the "Ebisu" brand in Ishikawa prefecture, the Japan Powder Milk Brand in Chiba prefecture, and the Far Eastern Milk Brand in Shidzuoka prefecture. Shidzuoka produces two million yen of dried strips of sweet potato and radish a year, Okayama prefecture 3,500,000 yen of wheat vermicelli, Hiroshima prefecture 4,700,000 yen of tinned food and Gumma prefecture 1,450,000 yen of powdered "konnyaku" a year, which is not so well known among the people. The fisheries industry is greatly developed in this country, as is but natural from our geographical position. The Fisheries Institute exhibits a tabular compilation, according to which the catches of fish and the production and exportation of marine products for 1899, 1909 and 1919 show an increase as follows:—

Year	Catches of Fish.	Marine Products	
		Production.	Exportation.
	Yen	Yen	Yen
1899	54,729,000	33,505,000	6,052,000
1909	96,892,000	47,325,000	12,792,000
1920	376,626,000	269,081,000	36,696,000

The average supplies of fish and marine products in Japan for the past five years were 1,781.000 tons produced in Japan, 277,600 tons produced in Karafuto and 209,060 tons imported, making the total of 2,267,660 tons.

As compared with the preceding Exhibition of a decade ago, the present increase in fishing grounds, development of fishing boats and tools and increase in marine products is quite striking. The rearing of fish shows even more marked development, the amount of eels reared by a Shizuoka company being three times as much as that caught in Lake Biwa.

In Kochi prefecture, a certain expert is achieving success in his attempt to produce coral artificially, which is an experiment of world interest, like Mr. Mikimoto's culture of pearls.

The Forestry Building.—This building contains exhibits from the chase, as well as forestry products from 39 prefectures, excepting Shiga, Nagasaki, Ishikawa, Hyogo, Kagawa, Ehime and Saga prefectures; also from Hokkaido, Korea, Formosa, Karafuto, Tsingtau and foreign lands, the total exhibits numbering at least 7,000, about twice the figures of the preceding Exhibition.

Wood, bamboo and their manufactures form the most important part of Japan's forest products, and take up about 60 per

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cent. of the total exhibits. Although limited in space, the exhibits include nearly all the representative products of the best places, from which we may imagine the present condition. The principal exhibits are structural materials such as logs, square timber, lumber, slats, planks, etc. from evergreen needle and broad-leaved trees, of which the former consists of cedar, cypress, "akamatsu," hemlock-spruce, "hiba," "karamatsu" and "hime-komatsu." There are fine timber of "todo-matsu" and "yezo-matsu" from Hokkaido and Karafuto and that of red "hinoki" from Formosa. The Imperial Forestry Bureau exhibits representative "Kiso-hinoki," cedar logs of Yoshino and cedar planks of Akita. The Forestry Bureau exhibits photographs of a forest railway, and the Imperial Forestry Bureau shows the employment of an American wood collecting machine, illustrating how the collection and transportation of timber is effected.

The afforestation of Japan has made steady development of late years. The wartime boom in 1917–1918 greatly swelled the requirements for timber for house building, and moreover, the heavy rise in prices of commodities caused greatly increased importation of American timber, which reached over 3,000,000 cu. ft. the last year. There are American and Japanese timber exhibited in comparison by many persons, such as was not seen in the preceding exhibition. The houses in the village of culture in the First Section are built of both Japanese and foreign timber and furnish an example of the application of the Metric System.

"Kiri," "keyaki," "tochi," "O-nara," "shioji" and "yachidamo" wood are exhibited as the best wood from broad-leaf trees. There are also glossy and elegant Indian redwood and ebony pillars for alcoves exhibited which are of very fine appearance. The exhibits of veneering, water-works pipes, bentwood furniture, etc. are a new departure.

Saké-cask wood from Yoshino, Nara prefecture, is made entirely of cedar wood; its scent mingled with that of sake makes a pleasant taste. The yearly consumption of the wood for the purpose amounts to some 3,000,000 cu. ft.

"Ezo-matsu" and "todo-matsu" are chiefly employed in Japan as raw material for paper, and are produced mostly in Hokkaido and Karafuto, while "momi," "tauhi," "shirabe" and "tsuga" are also employed for the purpose. The latest yearly output of these woods amounted to 300,000 tons. About 10 per cent. of the demand in Japan is got from foreign lands.

Japanese broad-leaf trees are numerous in kind and produce very important wood such as machilus thunbergii S. et Z., which is equal to mahogany, and "yachidamo" wood, which is finer than Japanese oak and not so much inferior to European oak, all of which are suitable for veneering. Japan also produces a large quantity of lignitized wood of different kinds, which is comparable to brown oak or water oak.

Bamboo is a very noted product of Japan, and the present exhibits include representatives of the various districts of the country. Bamboo ware is skilfully made and sold cheap. There are numerous kinds of this ware produced in the country, but the present exhibits cover only a few of them, such as flower-baskets, angling rods, pencil holders, etc.

Charcoal is the most important forestry product in Japan, except timber and bamboo. It is very extensively used and is produced in the country, the yearly

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output being estimated at over three million pounds. It has been greatly improved. It is the chief fuel used in Japanese homes. It is made from the wood of broad-leaf trees. There are two kinds, white and black, the former of which is harder than the latter. The harder the wood used the better the charcoal. The most noted places for charcoal are Wakayama, Shizuoka, Iwate, Chiba, Ibaraki, Yamaguchi, Oita and Miyazaki prefectures.

There are also by-products of forestry in Japan, such as tree bark, nuts, vines, resin, galls, medical mushrooms, soil, stone, etc., the yearly production of which comes to about 16,000,000 yen in value.

Cyrapp and cedar bark are employed for roofing and for Japanese boats. Oak bark furnishes an annual yield of 20,000,000 *kwamme* and is used in tanning. Bird-lime taken from the bark of the bracelet-tree is used for sticking-plaster. Bamboo-sheaths are employed for wrapping food and also as the surface of wooden clogs. Hemp-palm bark is a special product of Wakayama prefecture and is the material of which ropes are made. There is a great variety of seeds and seedlings for afforestation. Chestnuts are eaten and the galls are made into dyes and medicines; they are produced largely in Okayama, Yamaguchi and Oita prefectures. "Shiitake" (cortmellus shiitake, henn. E) is a special product of Japan and is mostly grown on "kunugi" (quercus acutissima, car.), "konara" (quercus glandulifera Bl.) and "soro" (carpiums laxiflora Bl.) They are of good flavor and are picked in spring and autumn. They are a great favorite with Japanese, and are largely exported to China. They are grown in large quantities artificially too. The exhibits of mushrooms from Shizuoka prefecture are the best. They are produced in the largest quantities in Miyazaki prefecture, where the yield reaches 30,000,000 yen a year.

Of the exhibits connected with hunting, guns are shown very much improved in quality, and made in imitation of the best foreign ones; and they are exported to Karafuto, Korea and China. The fox furs in the Karafuto Building are a good exhibit.

Sagalien Building

The Hokkaido, Karafuto, Manchurian-Mongolian, Korean and Formosan Buildings.—The natural products of Hokkaido are really richer than is supposed by outsiders. The progress made in the north may be realized from the fact that in 1902, the total amount of goods handled by the Sapporo railway office was 1,820,000 tons, but in 1919 the amount

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had increased to 7,930,000 tons. There are six inspection offices, established at a cost of 1,000,000 yen, for inspecting the agricultural products, of which soya beans, small beans, green pease and other beans are exported. The agricultural production is put at ¥128,000,000 a year in value, of which ¥8,230,000 comes from potatoes alone. In the same regions stock-farming also shows a development. Condensed milk reached 2,640,000 *kin* in 1919 as against 7,600 *kin* in 1910. As to timber, one company alone produces 560,000 cu. ft. of lumber valued at ¥7,500,000 of which ¥3,000,000 is exported. From this, the reader may imagine general conditions. The total produced in this section amounts to ¥48,900,000 in value, which is one-fourth of the national yield.

Fine Arts Building

In the Manchurian-Mongolian Building, the glassware made of rich materials and with cheap labor and fuel at the South Manchurian Railway's Ceramic Laboratory it is thought will become a very important product in future. Other specialties in the building are iron, woollen cloth, bean oil, bean cake and bay-salt.

In the Karafuto Building, we find rich marine products which have increased through the efforts of the Japanese. The most important special products are smoked herrings, tinned crab, and fox furs.

In the Korean Building, the most noteworthy exhibit is beet-sugar, produced by the Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co. This industry has become a success and now adds glory to Korea's industries. It is also a noteworthy fact that the Phyongyang works of the Onoda Cement Co. produce yearly 300,000 tons of cement and export a part of the product to Manchuria. The growing of cotton in the peninsula shows development, as may be noted from the fact that the production of cotton there amounted to 114,700,000 *kin* in 1920 as against 21,100,000 *kin* in 1910.

In Formosa, the products are richer than in Hokkaido, the yield of sugar cane amounting yearly to ¥26,000,000, that of sweet potatoes to ¥18,000, that of stock-farming products to ¥23,000,000 and that of fruit to ¥10,000,000. Visitors to the Formosan Building are astonished at the exhibition of towers made of sugar and camphor, which are the two representative products of the Island. The yearly value of Formosa's foreign trade amounts to ¥280,000,000 which is the result of the Japanese work for the twenty years of their possession.

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The Prince of Wales and the Prince Regent

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His Royal Highness, The Prince of Wales, at Miyajima

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Kyoto Citizens Around the Welcome Arch, Kyoto

The Prince and His Party Visiting Kyoto Imperial Palace

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Christian Boys and Girls Welcome
the Prince of Wales at Akasaka Palace

The Prince Visiting Tokyo Imperial University

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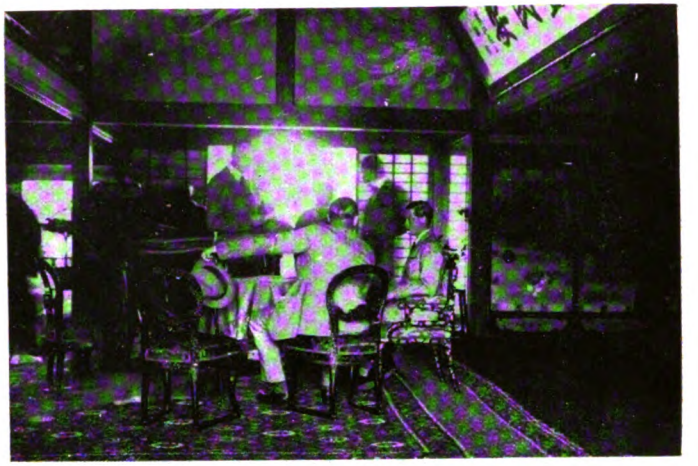
The Prince Visits the Momoyama Mausoleum



The Prince Resting at Higashi Honganji, Kyoto

The Prince of Wales Viewing Osaka Castle

The Prince Observes Women Picking Tea at Uji

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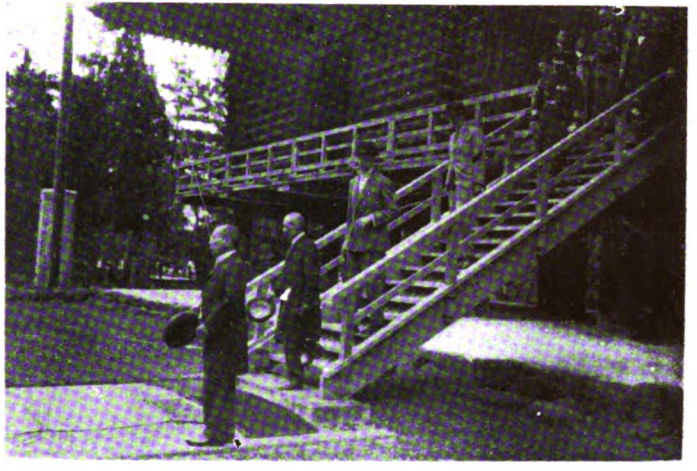
The Prince at Phoenix Temple, Uji



The Prince of Wales Visits the Snoso-in

The Prince in a Fishing Boat

Cormorant Fishing on the River Nagara

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The English Prince Sailing Down the Hozu River

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The Prince Watching the Kaguradance at Kasuga Shrine, Nara

The Prince of Wales and the Sacred Deer of Nara

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THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

THE Crown Prince of the Empire "on which the sun never sets" has crossed the seas, to visit the Empire of the Rising Sun, and it is not surprising that our people have extended a joyous and hearty welcome to him.

This is not the place in which to attempt a recapitulation of the history of the British Empire so full of glory and hope, neither can one give more than respectful reference to the illustrious British Imperial Household, so full of earnest endeavour towards peace and harmony. There is only space enough or time enough to give a brief summary of the events which have led up to the arrival of His Royal Highness in this land.

Miss Bassompierre, who danced with the Prince

The grave situation created by the Great War and intensified by the ruthless action of the submarine; the frequent changes; the unfavourable intimations heard on all sides; the hopes so constantly deferred; could not shake the confidence of the Empire in the ultimate result of the conflict, and neither despair nor panic took possession of its people, who bravely shouldered the burden o war, and composedly, systematically and determinedly set themselves to "carry on" until victorious, in the great struggle of might against right.

The little standing army of a "contemptible" 100,000 men, held on till but few were left to realize the glory of that wonderful stand where men were called upon to "do the impossible"—"and did it." Meanwhile in the little old Island a vast army of millions was quickly training

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to take the field—in a manner worthy of such a nation, and of the great ideal for which the British live—and, if need be, die—that is, the peace, happiness and prosperity of mankind, for the realization of which they have exerted all their powers in the past; and in spite of accusations of selfish aggrandisement, the nation has attained her position among the world's Powers, because her spirit has been right, and her ideal has been high, even if occasions have occurred when flagrant errors have been committed and individuals at times have acted unworthily. It is patent that her victory has not rendered her arrogant or vengeful in dealing with other countries, for her attitude is cool and gentlemanlike and she is ready to do her part in assisting to restore the balance in Europe, though it has been indeed a difficult task to shake hands in a right spirit after the terrible and cruel sufferings of so many innocent victims; yet her faith and her wisdom, her courage and her generosity have vanquished the meaner thoughts, and it is this which we esteem so highly, and which we desire so ardently to emulate. We are told that the root or source of it all is the Bible.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the future sovereign of this wonderful Empire, has come as its representative and stands for its ideal spirit, and we welcome him, and through him pay our greatest respects to the Empire and the Imperial House.

His Royal Highness was born in 1894, and at the age of 14 years entered the Naval Academy, where he received training and education with other students. In 1911 he was appointed a cadet, and cruised in the North Sea for three months, on the battleship "Hindustan"—after which he visited France incognito, staying in Paris five months, and studying the French customs, manners, and methods of civilization. In 1912 he entered Oxford University and for two years led the ordinary pleasant life of a student, and this simple, free, healthy, natural life was a patent factor in the creation of the manly, broad-minded character which answered so admirably to the call and the strain of the war, and which developed into so fine and popular a personality. During his University career, he associated freely with other students and lived under similar conditions with them.

The Prince is greatly interested in almost every kind of sport, and excels in swimming, bicycle riding, boating, shooting, golf, cricket, and horseback-riding, the last mentioned being his favourite; he is an excellent horseman, having been trained under Lord W. Cadogan. He is also often seen driving his own Rolls-Royce, and is a true sportsman, in the fullest sense of the word.

As soon as the European war broke out, he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the B. Guards Regiment, and trained regularly with the men, eager and anxious to be one with them, and when, five weeks after he had joined, his battalion was ordered to the front, he applied to Field Marshal Kitchener for permission to accompany the battalion, saying he was ready and willing to fight, and if he died he had yet four brothers younger than himself,—but the Field-Marshal declined the request, emphasizing the fact that he did not wish to dissuade the Prince from going to the front where each took his chance of being killed, but that there was also the risk of being captured, and so the idea could not be entertained.

However his ardent desire was fulfilled in November of the same year, when he

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became aide-de-camp to Field Marshal French, and set out for Boulogne, France, the Headquarters of the British Army.

Later he narrowly escaped death when, during his inspection of a rear position, a shell smashed the car in which he had been sitting just a few minutes before, killing the chauffeur who had served him since his Oxford days. In March 1916 he was promoted and became Staff Colonel of the Headquarters of the Mediterranean Expeditionary force; later he went to Egypt where an episode took place of which probably but few have ever heard, when he attacked in an aeroplane, in the fighting line with the Australians.

The Prince at the Yomei Mon, Nikko

His life and experience in the battlefield, though hard and harassing as it must have been, was invaluable as a method of obtaining insight into human character, and as a means of coming into personal touch with those who in future years would be his subjects, and he was vividly sensible of this, and referred to the influence it would have when undertaking the responsibility of governing, in his speech delivered to the representatives of the citizens of London when he returned in May 1919.

Upon the termination of the war, the Prince started on a tour in Canada, leaving Portsmouth on the battle-cruiser "Renown," in August 1919. He stopped at Newfoundland on the way, arriving in Canada August 15th and travelling over a distance of about 10,000 miles in the Western part, by rail, steamship, and motor-car, obtaining information regarding the actual status of this self-governing territory. On October 26th 1921, the Prince once more set out on a tour, this time eastwards; he sailed in the famous 'Renown' for India, where he was given an enthusiastic reception, and witnessed brilliant and gorgeous displays in the various districts he visited.

Eventually, to the great satisfaction of this Empire, he landed at Yokohama on April 12th, and is adding yet one more experience to his already wonderful number for so young a Prince. His is a character which the Japanese greatly admire—brave, fearless of death, democratic and cheerful, a true Prince, and a true sportsman. The relationship between the British and the Japanese, so firmly cemented by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, remains the same, although the actual pact has ceased to exist since the Washington conference.

We lie at the extremes, East and West, but are close to each other in many ways, and have strong points of resemblance, not only in the fact that we are both Island Empires, but in thoughts and ideals and aspirations. The meeting of the Royal Princes has been a source of great satisfaction to both peoples. Our friendship with Great Britain began 300 years ago, when William Adams, an Englishman, visited Japan, and found favour with Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the "Shogun" whom he enlightened on the conditions of the outside world. Later he was naturalized, taking the name of Miura Anjin. Since that time British merchantmen frequently visited Hirato

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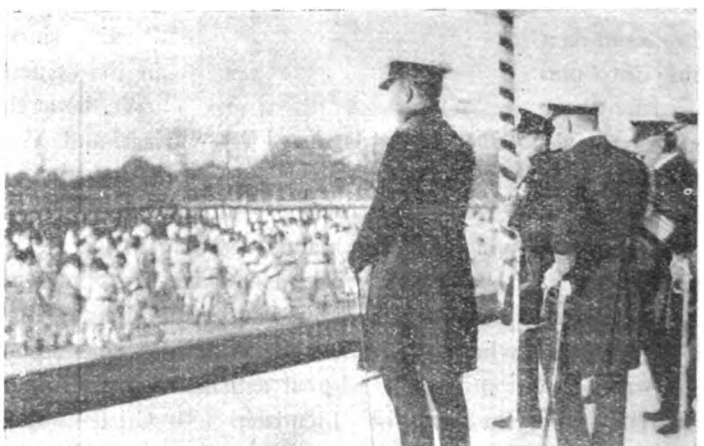
ni Kyushu where British firms were established. Unfortunately, the British East India Co's. trade with Japan was unsuccessful, and the Dutch took its place. Since the Meiji era, when our diplomatic relations were so much extended, we have regarded the British as our intimate friends, and in the late war we endeavoured to act the part of a friend to them, by using all our energies to assist them, remembering their kindness to us during our struggle with Russia.

We had the pleasure of entertaining H. R. H. The Prince of Connaught, who came to present the Emperor Meiji with the Order of the Garter, and H.I.H. The Crown Prince of Japan, was entertained in Great Britain in the summer of 1921.

One most memorable thing for *The Japan Magazine*," is the fact that it is the only English magazine which was first issued simultaneously with the opening of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition held in commemoration of the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

And so, at this season, when all nature seems robed in her choicest and freshest garb, when the blossoming season is at its height, and the splendour of our Eastern Island's beauty is most attractive, we rejoice that this Royal Representative of our friends in the West is here among us, and we offer him the best we possess of good wishes and fervent desires for his happiness and prosperity, and we hope he will get a true insight into, and thorough understanding of our ways and our interests, so that we may continue to work together for the common good,— and here we raise a royal, enthusiastic and resounding cheer for H.R.H. The Crown Prince of the Western Island Empire. BANZAI!



Students' Welcome to the Prince of Wales

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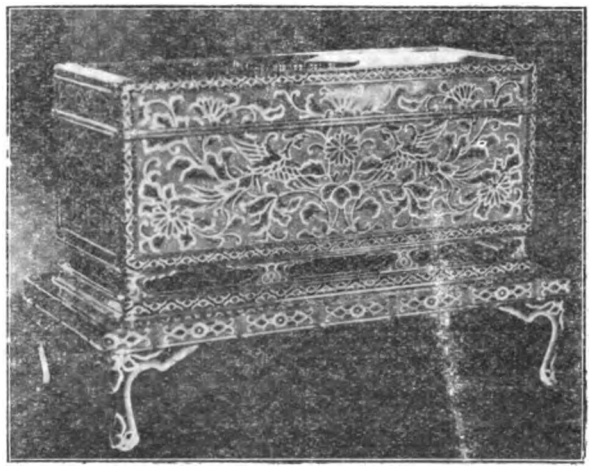
WELCOME TO THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE TOKYO SELF-GOVERNMENT HALL, PEACE EXHIBITION

By BARON SHIMPEI GOTO

MAYOR OF TOKYO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales arrived in Japan on April 12th, 1922. This in combination with the visit to England of His Imperial Highness the Prince Regent of Japan is thought to have contributed to the friendly relations between Japan and England far beyond our expectations.



Cloisonne Box Containing the City of Tokyo's Welcom Address to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales

The period which the Prince of Wales spent in Japan was not short compared with that spent by national guests in the past, yet it was too short for the Tokyo citizens to signify their sincere desire to welcome him. Representing these citizens, I exerted my utmost efforts to welcome the Prince in the short time at our command so as to make this cordiality as evident as possible. This royal visit is a happy chance for the Japanese people to express their friendly feeling towards England, besides affording an opportunity to the Prince of studying Japan. I feel it grateful for the honour of being able to welcome the Prince, which I do most heartily as the representative of Tokyo, the capital of Japan.

On April 12th when the Prince entered Tokyo, tens of thousands of members of the Tokyo Young Men's Association welcomed him in a train at Shibaura where twords of welcome were put up in red and green, in both English and Japanese, and on both sides of the rail-

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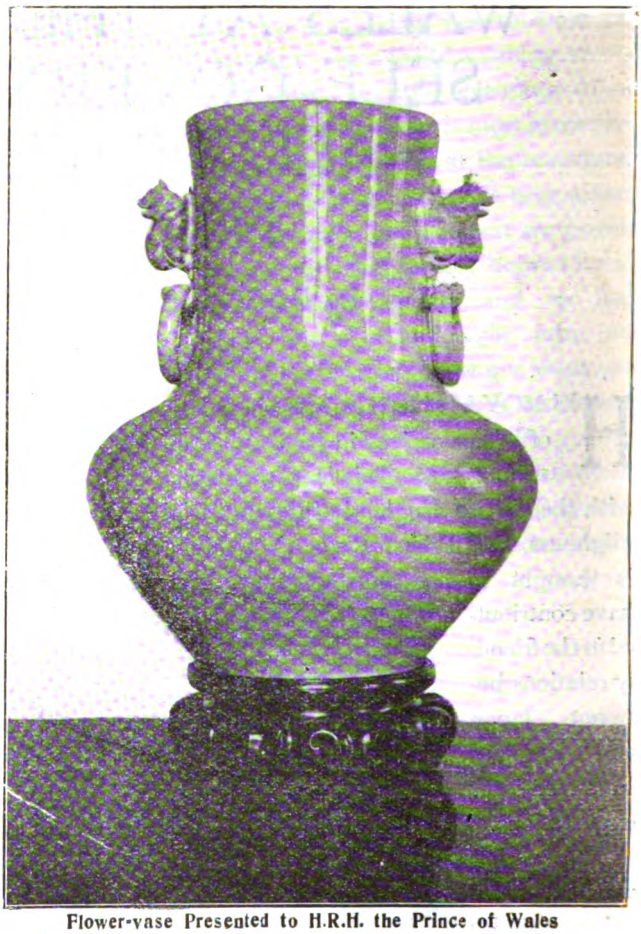
way tracks. The Tokyo Station platform was decorated beautifully with artificial cherries in full bloom, the pillars were adorned with Japanese and English flags, the entrance to the steps leading to the station was draped in red and white, while the parapets were decorated with crowns, and big Japanese and English national flags were crossed amidst a wealth of roses and laurel. Here with members of the Municipal Council, I welcomed the Prince.

In front of the station, a big welcome gate was erected after the model of the Tower Bridge in England, and the roadside trees were festooned with beautiful decorations. The school boys and girls of Tokyo stood in rows on both sides of the street and welcomed the Prince by waving small English flags. The Municipal Electric Bureau ran ten beautifully decorated cars on that day, and all the other cars floated Japanese and English national flags which were also seen over every house in Tokyo.



Flower-vase Presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales by the City of Tokyo

As soon as the Prince entered the Akasaka Palace, chosen for his hotel, as representing the citizens I proceeded thence and offered greetings to him.

On the day following, The Tokyo Young Men's Association held a great lantern procession, which welcomed the Prince on his way home from a dinner given in his honour by H.I.H. Prince Fushimi at 8 p.m.; this occupied both sides of the roads from the mansion of the Imperial Prince to Akasaka Palace.

At Akasaka Palace, there were a number of school boys and girls of Tokyo representing all the grammar schools of the city. They sang the English national anthem, heartily welcoming the Prince, who greeted them very cordially from the balcony.

On April 17th at 9 p.m., the Tokyo City Office welcomed the Prince in the Imperial Theatre where the Prince Regent graciously presented himself also. Here I read a respectful letter of welcome, which was afterwards put in a case and presented to the Prince who then read a reply.

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On the same occasion, Tokyo City presented the Prince with a large flower vase of celadon elaborately designed by Mr. Kozan Miyakawa, a famous potter in Yokohama, also with books concerning the city, a memorial album of photographs, and cinematograph pictures.

The case in which the City's welcome letter was put was designed by Mr. Masaki, the Director of the Tokyo Fine Arts Academy, and Mr. Shimada, a professor, and it was made by Mr. Jubei Ando, a noted cloisonné-ware maker in Nagoya. The material was copper, an old design of the phoenix and chrysanthemums with Chinese flowers appearing on a goldback ground. The upper part of the cover had the crest of the English Imperial House in raised work designed with special care. On the inside appeared clouds of deep purple and gold, and in the centre was written "The City of Tokyo, April, 1922," in gold. The whole was a typical Japanese work of art.

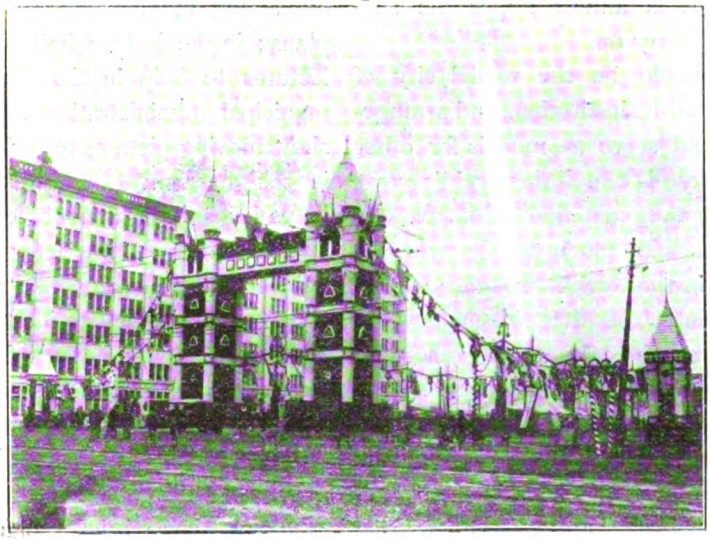
After the reading of the welcome letter, classical plays were performed before the Princes by representative actors and actresses of Japan, and I felt it a great honour and very gratifying to note that both enjoyed the performance.

The English Civilization Exhibition was held at the Shoko-Shorei-Kwan of the Tokyo Prefectural Office for two weeks from April 8th under the auspices of the Tokyo City Office in conjunction with the above prefectural office.

On April 16th, Japanese and English Naval Bands played on the Hibiya bandstand, and citizens were invited to listen to the music. An exhibit of "ukiyo-ye," Japanese color prints, a characteristic art highly developed, was shown in the Peace Exhibition.

When the Prince of Wales left Tokyo, he was seen off by the school boys and girls just as enthusiastically as they welcomed him.

I believe that the sincere desire of the citizens to welcome and entertain the Prince as cordially as possible was appreciated by him, though I am afraid all the arrangements made were not perfect.



Arch Erected to Welcome H.R.H. the Prince of Wales by the City of Tokyo

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THE TOKYO SELF-GOVERNMENT HALL

TOKYO CITY erected the Tokyo Self-Government Hall in the Peace Exhibition as a semi-permanent building to be preserved for 30 years after the closing of the Exhibition. It cost ¥530,000. The lecture hall covers an area of 250 "tsubo" and accommodates an audience of 1,000.

The citizens have not perfectly understood the efforts of the municipal authorities in the past. This is thought to be regrettable and to be one reason for lack of success in the municipal administration of the past. The citizens must be prepared to administer municipal affairs themselves as mayors, and must be conscious of the necessity of so doing; otherwise it is almost impossible successfully to carry on.

Tokyo should be the model city of Japan, and all its institutions and arrangements should serve as models for other cities. Tokyo is one of the world's great cities, and the condition of its various departments has much to do with its reputation in the world. In other words, the faithfulness of the citizens to the municipal administration or otherwise indicates whether they are faithful nationally and internationally or not. For this reason, I have been urging the citizens' to become conscientious and thoughtful with a loud voice ever since my assumption of the mayoralty.

The Tokyo Self-Government Hall was erected and equipped to help toward this end, viz., the arousing of a self-conscious and thoughtful spirit among the citizens. Tokyo Municipal undertakings are very extensive and diversified, and it is very hard to hope for the citizens' co-operation in the carrying out of this work with thorough understanding, unless they have extensive knowledge of the whole subject. It is the principal aim of this new hall to show to the public the present condition of municipal enterprises and future plans in order to secure a better understanding of these by the citizens.

During the holding of the Exhibition, the exhibition room of the hall will exhibit drawings, models, specimens and pictures explaining municipal arrangements and plans; in the lecture hall we shall give lectures to help in the development of municipal administration and industries, show moving pictures to train the citizens in self-government, and give music and plays with the same object. After the Exhibition closes, the hall will be open daily to the general public and we shall try to give a complete idea of municipal administration by means of lectures and cinematograph shows, and shall also hold exhibitions of the products of Tokyo and of other articles in a part of the present show rooms.

Let us give a brief explanation of the present and future exhibits in the hall.

(1) Organization of Municipal Admini-

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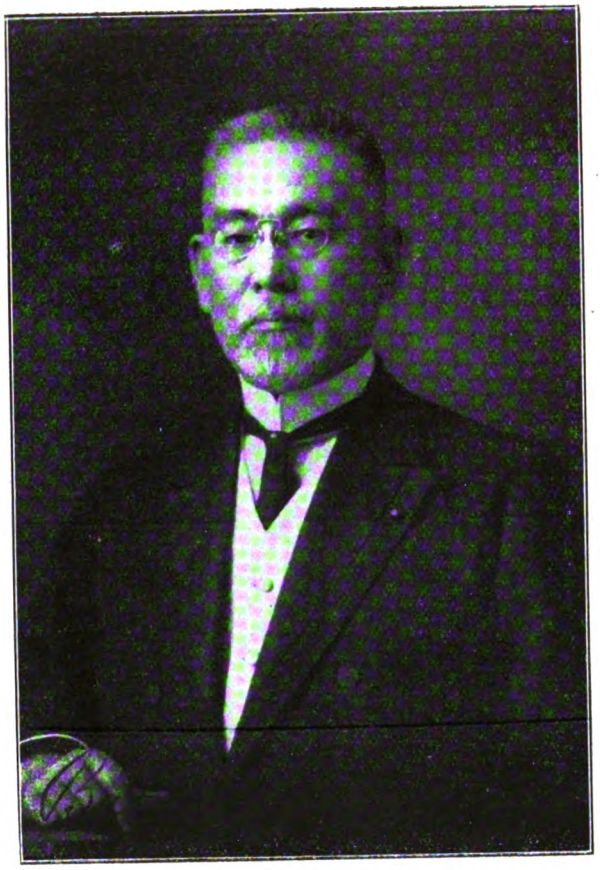

Baron S. Goto, Mayor of Tokyo

Tokyo Self-Government Building, First Section

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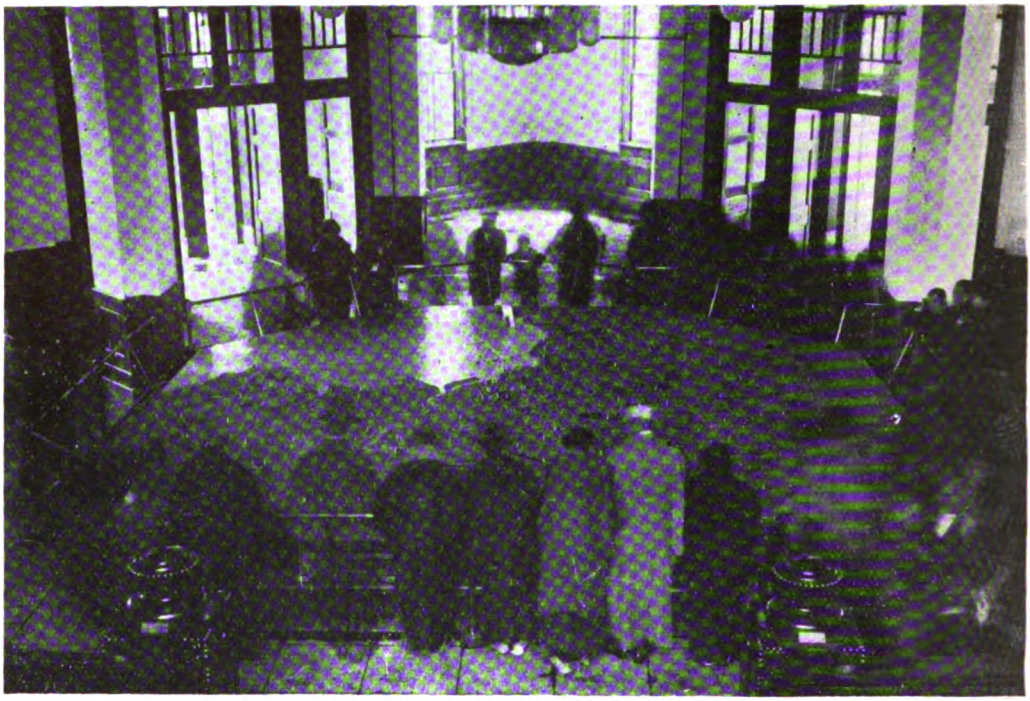
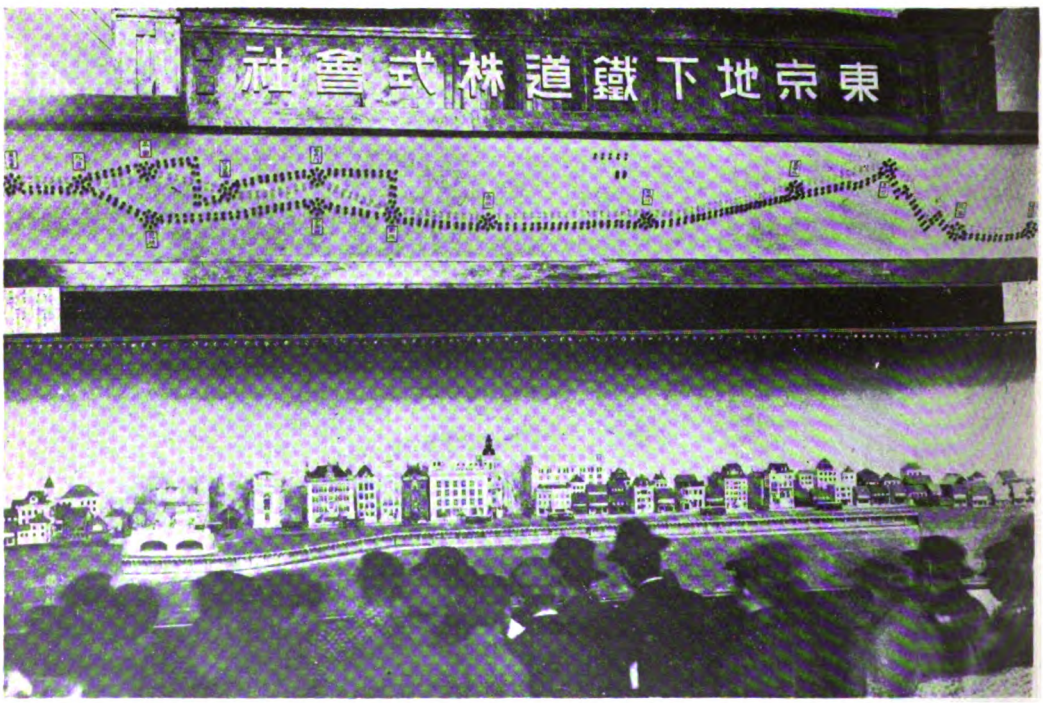


Large-Scale Model of Greater Tokyo



Model of a Tokyo Underground Railway

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stration.—Illustrations of the organization of the Tokyo City Office, with a comparison between the administration of the six principal Japanese cities and that of certain European and American cities.

(2) Municipal Plans.—Illustrations of the changes in Tokyo during the Tokugawa period, the first year of Meiji, the 27th and 28th years of Meiji, the 40th year, and the present day, and also of Tokyo upon the completion of the present program—a model of Greater Tokyo with an area of 10 square "ri" extending in four directions with Nihonbashi in the centre under the present program, showing a geographical view of the present urban and suburban parts of the capital and all their equipment.

(3) Water-Works.—Illustrations of the present conditions of the water-works plant, the forest at the source of water supply and the cleaning beds and various arrangements for a plan of extension of the water-works, and also for a return of the water-supply.

(4) Sewage-Works. — Illustrations of sewerage in Tokyo.

(5) Public Gardens and Cemeteries.—Illustrations of the present and future works concerning public gardens and methods of using public gardens and of the progress of cemetery arrangements.

(6) Rivers and Harbors.—A model of Tokyo Harbor under the present plans and illustrations of water and land equipments and the condition of rivers.

(7) Buildings.—Drawings of the Tokyo City Office and the Public Hall of Tokyo as a part of the future equipment of the city.

(8) Census.—Illustrations of the number of houses, population and occupations of the Tokyo citizens based on the first National Census.

(9) Social and Educational.—Plans for leading and guiding the Young Men's Association and for improving the life of the citizens by means of moving pictures, pictures, models, drawings and circulating libraries. The models are chiefly marionettes and show a comparison between the young men joining the association and those not joining it and also between the members of the association working for society and the idle, showing how beneficent it is to do social and educational work.

(11) Commerce and Industry.—Illustrations of the products and of commodity prices in Tokyo and also of banks and companies established and dissolved, the industrial zone and the condition of distribution of goods, and also illustrations and models of the present Tokyo municipal markets and of an ideal central market.

(12) Sanitation. — Illustrations and models of the condition of hospitals for contagious diseases and a hygienic laboratory to show the present and future plans of sanitation and disinfection for Tokyo.

(13) Education. — Illustrations, statistics and photographs of the condition of grammar schools besides figures on educational matters and artilces made by common-school pupils.

(14) Roads.—Models of road-making in the city, together with drawings of roads and tools and machines connected with road making, to show the citizens what the present and future plans for road improvement and for building in Tokyo are.

(15) Social Work.—Illustrations, specimens and models of social work such as charity hospitals, asylums, municipal tenements, municipal intelligence offices, etc.

Electric Enterprises.—Illustrations and

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specimens of municipal plans concerning electric lighting and electric railways.

In a word, the Self-Government Hall is a complete map of Tokyo. Tokyo citizens may understand truly the city in which they live by visiting the hall and may be able to form ideas as to how to improve the city. For provincials visiting it, it will afford much to serve as reference for them, showing how self-governing bodies are held in position. The foreigners visiting it will learn how a great Oriental Empire's capital is being developed and improved.

PEARL PAGODA

JAPAN'S "Pearl Wizard," Mr. Kokichi Mikimoto, who has set the jewelry world aflame by his development of the perfect cultured pearl, added new laurels to his crown at the opening of the Peace Exhibition. As his industry is unique so, is his exhibit at the great industrial fair here.

Six skilled artisans in the Mikimoto workrooms have toiled for seven months at the task of creating an exhibit for the exposition worthy of the fame of the house of Mikimoto. That their efforts were not in vain was evident when the finished product was first revealed to public view.

Under the personal direction of Mr. Mikimoto the jewelers have created a miniature pagoda, of the typical Japanese style, wholly made up from mother-of-pearl and Mikimoto culture pearls. The workmanship is exquisite and the beauty of the culture pearls is such that there can be little surprise that there was a *furore* among dealers and owners of collections when they awoke to the fact that a Japanese business man with the soul of an artist had quietly worked out a method of aiding dame Nature in the rapid production of her most delicate ornament.

There are pearls worth ¥325,000 used in the creation of the wonderful little pagoda; the carving is skillful, the cunning of Oriental artistry everywhere evident in the entire structure, and altogether it is an object that must be seen —words do not do it justice.

In the tower alone 1,195 pearls were used, the "chains" surrounding the "grounds" are made of 285 matched pearls and the "sands" at the base of the temple are made up of 1,500 large and 120,000 small pearls—all from the Mikimoto pearl farm on the bay of Ago.

Mr. Mikimoto has studied pearl culture for more than 30 years, having been imbued with the idea by a talk he had with Dr. Mitsukuri, Professor of Zoölogy in the Imperial University of Tokyo. His first products were not round and, in consequence, lacked the value of those made by the slower process of Nature unaided.

About four years ago the Pearl Wizard reached the pinnacle of his success and was able to place on the market perfectly round culture pearls that the greatest experts pronounced identical withthose grown under natural conditions. Two of his pearls included in the exhibit at the exposition are particularly fine, their joint value being ¥47,000.

Exceptional precautions are being taken to prevent the Pearl Pagoda from being stolen or damaged by fire. It is closely guarded during the daytime and at night reposes in a subterranean cavern that has been dug beneath the Mikimoto exposition headquarters.—*Japan Times & Mail.*

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REPORTS ON THE WELCOME OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

THE following is the program projected for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in his visit to Tokyo and other parts of Japan. However this was changed somewhat at the request of the royal guest :—

The Prince landed in Yokohama from the "Renown" on the morning of April 12th, 1922, where he was received by H.I.H. Prince Higashi-Fushimi in capacity of proxy to H.I.M. the Emperor, accompanied by Count Chinda and other members of the Reception Committee. Later, the Prince entered Tokyo by a Court train especially constructed for him, and was received at the Tokyo railway station by the Prince Regent, with whom he reviewed the deputy troops, after which in the same coach with the Prince Regent and H.I.H. Prince Higashi-Fushimi, he proceeded to the Imprial Palace, where he interchanged formal greetings with H.I.M. the Empress, and H.I.H. the Prince Regent. Then he left the Imperial Palace and drove to the Akasaka Detached Palace, which had been chosen for his hotel, and there received a formal call from by H.I.H. the Prince Regent, after which he made a round of calls upon the Princes of the Blood. In the evening he attended a reception given in his honour in the Imperial Palace. The first day of his visit ended in this way.

On the morning of April 13th, the Prince received letters of greetings from both Houses of the Diet, and then visited the Imperial University of Tokyo. At noon, he attended a luncheon-party in the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace given in his honour H.I.H. the Prince Regent. In the afternoon, he attended a reception for Japanese given by the British Ambassador, and then an evening reception in his honour at the residence of H.I.H. Prince Higashi-Fushimi.

On April 14th, Good Friday, the Prince attended the Ceremony of Unveiling the Memorial Tablets for those killed in battle held at St. Andrew's Church.

On April 15th, he attended a military review at Yoyogi in the morning, and a luncheon party given in his honour at the residence of Prince Tokugawa.

In the afternoon, the Prince attended a reception by the British Association and then an evening party and ball given in his honour by the British Ambassador in the British Embassy.

On April 16th, Easter Sunday, the Prince visited St. Andrew's Church incognito, and then attended a luncheon at the residence of Marquis Nabeshima. In the afternoon, he attended the Imperial Cherry Blossom Party in the Imperial Gardens of Shinjuku, and then an evening-reception given in his honour by the Premier.

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On April 17th, the Prince took part in a wild-duck hunt at the Shiba Detached Palace, and also took luncheon there. In the afternoon he attended a reception for British residents of Japan in the British Embassy. In the evening, he himself gave an evening reception in the Akasaka Detached Palace, and then attended the Tokyo City welcome meeting held in the Imperial Theatre.

On the morning, April 18th the Prince visited the Peace Exhibition and later attended a farewell luncheon in the Imperial Palace. In the afternoon, he saw a polo and "horohiki" match in the Imperial Fukiage Garden, after which he attended an athletic welcome meeting in Hibiya Park planned by the students of the colleges in Tokyo. In the evening he attended a reception given in his honour by Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister, at his official residence.

On April 19th, the Prince left Tokyo for Nikko and was entertained at the Imperial Villa there.

On April 20th, he visited Nikko and Chûzenji.

On April 21st, he came back to Tokyo and attended an evening reception given in his honour by Baron Mitsui at his residence.

On April 22nd, the Prince attended the Ceremony of Unveiling a Monument for those killed in the European War in Yokohama, and also an evening reception party held in his honour on one of the Japanese warships in the harbour, after which he attended a ball planned by the British residents of Yokohama in his honour. He was entertained at the Kanagawa Prefectural Office.

On April 23rd, the Prince left Yokohama and visited Odawara, where he took luncheon with H.I.H. Prince Kan-in at his villa. He then, visited Hakone, staying at Baron Iwasaki's villa.

On April 24th, the Prince visited the Imperial Villa on Lake Hakone and took luncheon there with H.I.H. the Prince Regent. He then returned to Baron Iwasaki's villa.

On April 27th, the Prince arrived in Kyoto on the morning and went to the Imperial Palace. Afterwards, he visited the Momoyama Imperial Tomb.

On April 28th, the Prince enjoyed a boating excursion on Lake Biwa and later observed the cormorant-fishing in Gifu, after which he returned to Kyoto.

For the four days from April 29th to May 2nd, the Prince stayed in Kyoto.

On May 3rd, the Prince left Kyoto and visited Nara, where he was entertained at the Nara Hotel.

All of May 4th the Prince remained in in Nara.

On May 5th, the Prince left Nara to attend the Osaka City welcome meeting, after which he attended a similar meeting in Kobe by the local Prefectural and Municipal Offices, and then a ball given by resident foreigners. That night he slept on the "Renown" in the harbour.

On May 6th, the Prince attended an evening reception given in Takamatsu, Shikoku, by Count Matsudaira, and stayed for the night on the "Renown."

On May 7th, the Prince left Takamatsu and visited Miyajima, Aki. At night, he stayed on the "Renown."

On May 8th, the Prince visited the Naval Cadet School, Yetajima, and then the Naval Arsenal, Kure. He then sailed for Kagoshima by the "Renown."

On May 9th, the Prince arrived in Kagoshima and attended a luncheon given by Prince Shimazu in his resi-

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dence. Later, he left the palace and bade farewell to Japan.

The Akasaka Detached Palace, at which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was entertained during his stay in Tokyo, is built in Renaissance style and covers an area of 4,500 "tsubo," its outer part being covered by granite. Its outward fineness together with its extensive and beautiful gardens makes it very magnificent in look. This palace was designed by a most prominent Japanese architect after the models of many European palaces, and it is thought to be rarely splendid in the world, although the fact is not well known.

The room selected for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was in a southern corner of the two-storied and right square building. The room opened for the French garden. It was originally chosen for the room of the H.I.H. the Prince Regent. It has a space of about 30 mats, with bluish-yellow walls and two windows in the east and the south. A table 5′ in size was placed by the eastern window, and on the table were put a tortoise-shell ink-stand and two letter-weights of gold swords. There was a single-leaf screen with a view of the Sacred Bridge, Nikko and a folding-screen with a picture of the Tosa school. By the southern window was put an "inrô" (a seal-case) from the Imperial Museum, a choice of Japan's fine arts. The foreign style's building was thus harmoniously ornamented inside purely in the Japanese style and with Japanese furniture.

In front of the upstairs from the main entrance is the Asahi-no-ma (the Room of the Rising Sun), in which the persons to meet the Prince rested. The walls were hung with light green Nishijin fabrics inerspersed with Norweigian reddish marbles. The ceiling is pictured with a goddess in a sacred cart drawn by four white horses and proceeding through cherry trees, whose blossoms reflect with the shine of the Rising Sun. From the ceiling hangs electric lamps suspended by a golden metal tube of 5′ and with glass pieces hanging down from them like series of chrystals. Next to the Asahi-no-ma is the Presence Chamber. The northern wall of this chamber is hung with Goblen tapestry of 9′ square, on which is drawn a picture by Mr. T. Asai, a celebrated artist, showing a retainer on horseback in the Kamakura period clad in a hunting dress and carrying a bow and arrows and stopping among the trees. The ceiling has an oil painting of small birds flying merrily in the sky.

The room next to the presence chamber is spread a greenish brown carpet, which gives a light feeling. On the southern wall hangs a picture of carp painted by Mr. H. Fukuda, which was exhibited in the Imperial Fine Arts Exhibition for 1921 and was very well reputed.

Following a French garden with a large fountain, there is a Japanese garden with cherry-trees blooming on a hill and a pond. A tenis-court was built specially for the Prince.

There are a dining hall, a dancing hall, a small dining room, a dressing room, a sleeping room, a toilet room, a bath room, a smoking room, an office room of the attendants, a social room, a saloon, a bedroom of the attendants and all other necessary rooms prepared.

Three pet horses of the Japanese Crown Prince were prepared for use by the Royal Prince.

We are sure that these heartily pre-

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pared arrangements for the reception of the Prince in the Palace were not unsatisfactory to them.

The Presence of H.R.H. the Prince in Wales at the Unveiling Ceremony of the Monument for the Killed in Battle.—Over 50 young British subjects in Japan went to the front during the late war, and nine of them were killed in battle in France. A granite and marble coated monument was erected in commemoration of their death half way up to a hill at the back of the St. Andrew's Church on the Bluff of Yokohama, at the instance of the British Ambassador in Japan and with contributions of money made by British men in Tokyo and Yokohama. It was planned to hold its unveiling ceremony in the presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to make the occasion more memorial, and to make the death of the British soldiers more honourable. Before the arrival of the Prince, Colonel Peagot of the British Embassy came to Japan carrying with him an inscription for the monument. It is on a copper plate 3 x 4 ft. containing short records of the careers of the dead written by General Woodlow of world's war fame, who came with the Prince, and also their portraits. On the occasion of the unveiling ceremony, the Prince offered a wreath and read a letter eulogizing the merits of the dead.

It was at first intended that the Prince should visit the tomb of Anjin in Tsukayama Park on the summit of Jusan-Toge, Hemmi near Yokosuka, to place a wreath upon it. Here lies asleep William Adams, an Englishman who laid the foundation of Anglo-Japanese friendship. But the plan was given up much to the regret of all.

The Prince's Visit to the Imperial University of Tokyo.—

On April 13th, the Prince visited the the Imperial University of Tokyo. Some scientific specimens—the most interesting and useful of those treasured by the university in the institution to deepen the Prince's understanding of Japan and to entertain him. At 10 a.m., he arrived at the university, snd after a rest, he inspected these exhibits, and then attended a welcome meeting held in the university grounds. The President Dr. Kozai read a letter of welcome and the Prince replied to it, after which the students and faculty gave three "banzais" for the Prince. This ended the meeting. The exhibits arranged for the Prince's inspection on the occasion were the following named :—

The Literary Department :—Books of Registration and Taxes in the second year of Taiho (702 A.P.) kept in the Shôsô-in to show the civilization of Ancient Japan, a sutra written by the Emperor Komei and other ancient documents, diaries on waste paper and calendars, and stamps of Roman letters also photograph of the residence of William Adams in Japan in 1600.

Books sent by James the First in 1913. Interesting and beautiful picture-scrolls of the fifty-three stages of the Tokaido, a visit of Koreans and a daimyo's procession.

The Scientific Department :—Gold Fish and their varieties (drawings), and pictures of the great earthquake in the Ansei era.

The Agricultural Department :—Drawing illustrating the cultivation of rice and specimens of rice.

The Enigeering Department :—Models of the Five-Storied Pagoda, Nikko and the Ôten Gate, Kyoto, and explanations in English.

The Appointment of the Prince as

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Honorary General and A Military Review at Yoyogi.

The Imperial Japanese Court appointed the Prince Honorary General in Japan on the day of his arrival in Tokyo, as the title of Marshal was conferred on between the Japanese and British Sovereigns in 1918; and the appointment was an exercise of powers appertaining to the Emperor beyond the ordinary laws, and it had never been precedented in Japan. The Prince has been treated accordingly during his stay in this country. On the morning of April 15th, a militaty review was held in the Yoyogi Parade Ground by the Prince and the Prince Regent, when about 10,000 men of the Guard Division partook it. The Prince wore the uniform of a Japanese General for the occasion.

The Welcome Meeting in the Premier's Official Residence.

On the evening of April 16th, a welcome meeting was held in honour of the Prince by Premier Viscount Takahashi in his official residence. Every room and table was decorated with flowers in vases, which were arranged by Kojima Shoyeiken, an authority on flower-arrangement, and music was played by the orchestra of the Court musicians. There were purely Japanese tricks by Sukejiro and Kosen and jugglery and water feats by Tenkatsu. They were doubtless found most interesting by the young Prince.

The Welcome Meeting in the Official Residence of the Foreign Minister.

H.I.H. the Prince Regent was much pleased by the unreserved and free manner of welcoming him by the Foreign Minister of England in his tour in 1921. In this view, an evening party held by the Foreign Minister of Japan for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on April 18th was also quite informal, all the Japanese ladies attending wearing pretty Japanese kimonos. After the banquet, the meeting passed on to entertainments, including dancing by noted actresses of the Imperial Theatre under the supervision of Matsumoto Koshiro, a celebrated actor of the same theatre. The meeting was really very gay and the Prince much enjoyed it.

Duck-Hunting in the Hama Detached Palace.

On the morning of the 17th, the hunting of wild ducks took place in the Hama Detached Palace for the Prince. It is a special way of hunting in Japan monopolized by the Court. There are two ponds in the palace, each of them covers an area of 10,000 "tsubo." They are embanked high and are grown bamboo-grasses like one in the fields, so that wild ducks flock easily. About 200 domestic ducks are tamed and kept in the ponds as decoys. Wild ducks gathering in the ponds can be seen through holes in some parts of the banks, and as the domestic ducks kept are usually fed through these holes, the tapping of the wood soon gathers togher these ducks. There are many canals round the ponds led from them, and wild ducks are enticed into these canals following the decoys gathered as above. The canals have a winding, and as soon as a sufficient number of wild ducks is seen entering the canals through the above looking holes, the metal net hidden above the water is raised so as to blockade the way of the wild ducks back to the pond, and five hunters on each side of the canal stalk to the game and scoop up the wild ducks, which are startled and are about to fly, with a scoop-net of about 6 feet.

This is a way of wild duck hunting

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taken since the Tokugawa Shogunate, and is very inreresting for the foreigner, as it is quite novel and peaceful and is easy for taking even by ladies.

The Prince Regent proved himself to be a skilful hunter on the 17th, when the Prince of Wales caught two ducks. He was much interested in this novel hunting and repeated the scooping often. Hawking was also employed for some of the flying ducks, and aroused much interest in the Prince.

WELCOME IN TOKYO

On the day of arrival in Tokyo of the Prince, big red, green and yellow letters of welcome were posted on both sides of the railway line at Shibaura, Tokyo, and tens of thousand of youngmen from the Tokyo Young Men's Association stood under the posts and welcomed the Prince in the Court Train. The platform ceiling of Tokyo Railway Station, at which the Prince arrived from Yokohama, was decorated gaily with artificial cherry-blossoms, and the national flags of the two countries were fosted alternately from the pillars. The front part of the place, at which the Prince alighted, was curtained red and white, and the railings were decorated with crowns. The big Union-Jack and Sun were crossed, and their surroundings were wreathed with roses and laurels. In front of these national flags stood Baron Goto, the Mayor of Tokyo, and other persons and welcomed the Prince. Opposite the station was erected a gate of the Tower Bridge, London in the welcome of the Prince. Even the road-side trees were beautifully decorated with the Prince's crest and the Japanese and British national flags. Both sides of the road were lined by the school boys and girls of Tokyo carrying small flags which they waved when welcoming the Prince.

Ten gorgeously decorated electric cars were run through the city in welcome of the Prince, all other street electric cars fostering the national flags of both countries, which were also put up at every door in the city. When the Prince arrived at the Akasaka Palace, his hotel, the Mayor of Tokyo proceeded to it and offered greetings to the Prince representing the citizens.

In the afternoon of the 13th, 2,000 representatives of the Tokyo common school boys and girls assembled in a yard before the Palace and sang in chorus the God Save the King, waving the national flags of the two countries, and on the evening of it, a great lantern procession of the Tokyo Young Men's Association took place, and these young men lined the both sides of the roads and welcomed the Prince from the evening party held by H.I.H. Higashi-Fushimi to the Akasaka Palace.

On the night of the 17th, a welcome meeting was held in the Prince's honour in the Imperial Theatre by the Tokyo City. Baron Goto, the Mayor, read an address of welcome and presented it in a cloisonne box to the Prince. This box was planned by Mr. Masaki, the President of the Tokyo Fine Art Academy, was designed by Professor K. Shimada of the same school, and was made by Mr. J. Ando, a celebrated artist of Nagoya. It is $5\frac{1}{2}''$ in height, $1'\ 2''$ in length and $5''$ in width, its stand being $1'\ 3\frac{1}{4}''$ in

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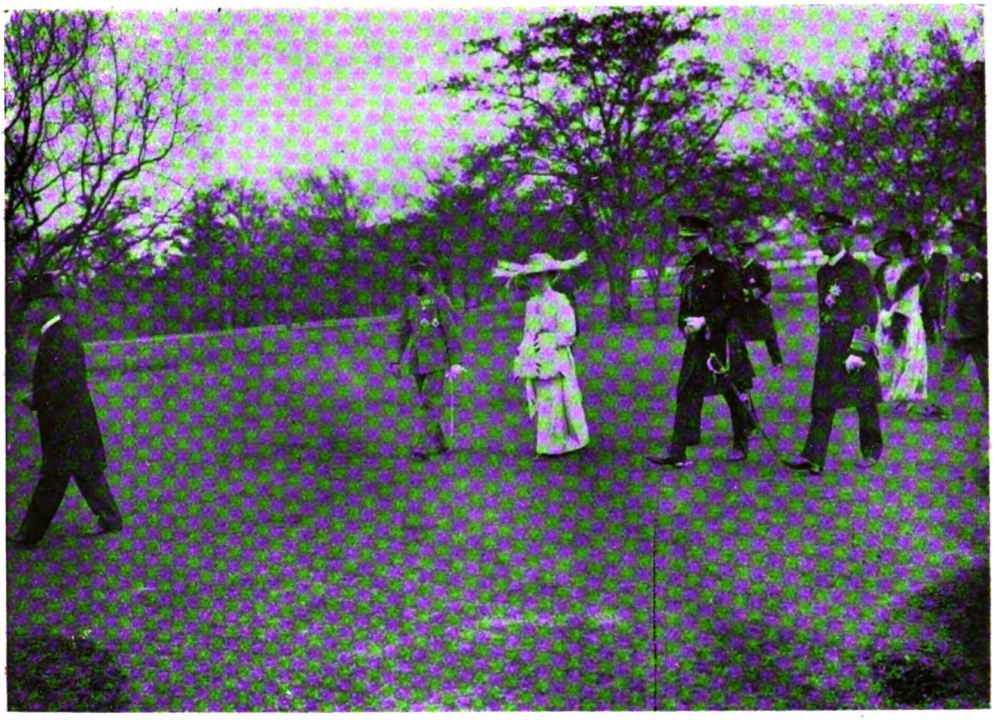
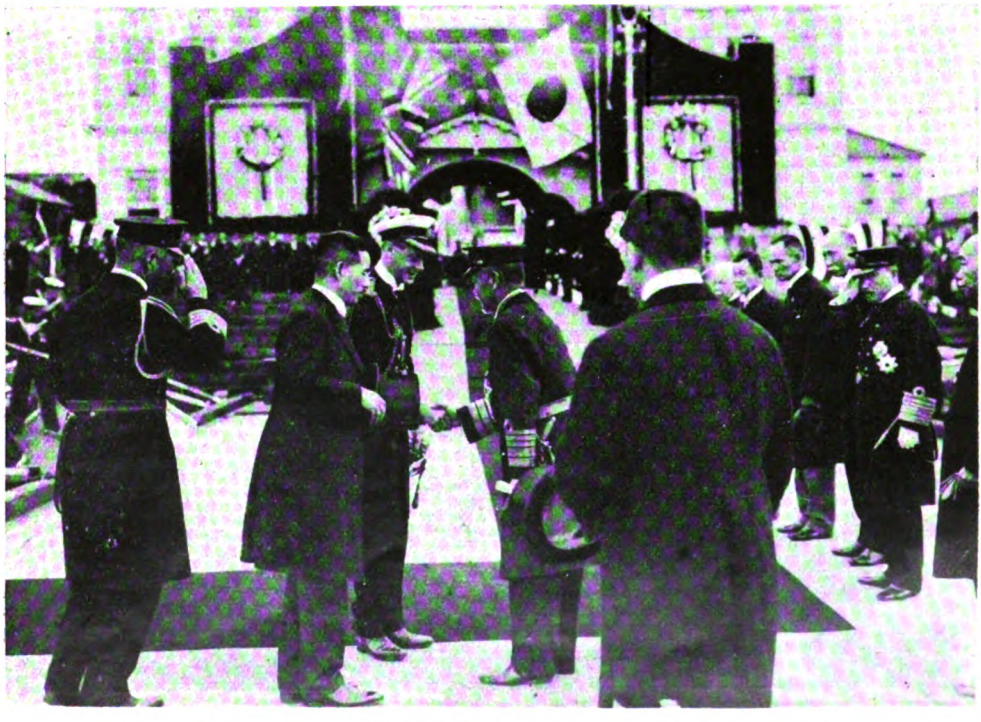


The Prince of Wales, the Empress, and Prince Regent at the Shinjuku Imperial Garden



Prince Gives His Last Handshake in Japan to Admiral Count Togo at Kagoshima Pier

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Forestry Building, Second Section

A Typical Beechwood Forest

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length and 3″ in height. It is of copper, and had an old pattern of a phoenix, crysanthemums and vanes shown in the cloisonne way on the yellowish ground, the upper part of the cover having the most elaborately made Crest of the British Court somewhat embossed, which does credit to the skilful workmanship of cloisonne work, all metal figures and border lines being of gold. The inside of the case are figured clouds with gold powder on the deep purple colour, and inside the cover are inscribed the golden letters "The Tokyo City" April, 1922." The case was put in a case of rarely fine mulberry wood. A flower-vase of celadon was also presented to the Prince at the same time. It was very tasteful and elegant and was a masterpiece of Miyakawa Kozan, a first class potter in Japan.

H.I.H. the Prince Regent other princes of blood were also present at the meeting. After the British Prince's reply to the Mayor's address, he was led to a balcony seat in the theatre to see the Japanese dramas, which were commenced at 9.30 p.m. The first play was the "Kongen-Kusazuribiki," which had as the hero Soga-no-Goro, a brave man in the Kamakura period, and was primitive and picturesque. The second play was "Kôtô-no-Naishi" written by Mr. Kido Oka-moto, a famous play-writer at present. Kôtô-no-Naishi, the heroin and the wife of Nitta Yoshisada, drawned herself in the Lake Biwa clad in her late husband's armour, the playing showing a good example of heroic and virtuous Japanese women. The third play was the "Kanjin-cho," which originated in the "no." Musashi-bo-Benkei took very great trouble in passing through the Ataka-no-Seki, a barrier, with his master, Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune, and his fellow retainers, by deceiving Togashi Sayemon, the chief barrier keeper; and the latter allowed them through the barrier, as he greatly sympathized with them, while he was aware of his being deceived. The fourth play was the "Kosodemaku-Yamatonishikiye" written by A-éba Kôson. It was a dancing and the scene was backed with Yomei Gate and the Sacred Bridge, Nikko. It was written specially to welcome the Prince.

The actors and actresses were all first class ones in Japan, and the plays were worthy as representative Japanese drama, although they could not perhaps be quite understood by the foreigners.

The Tokyo City held a Japanese-English concert in Hibiya Park on the 16th, an ukiyoye exhibition in the Tokyo Self-Governing Building of the Peace Exhibition and an English Civilization Exhibition in the Shoko Shorei-kwan, all in commomoration of the Royal visit.

The Prince passed his quiet and free days in Nikko on the 19th and 20th. We have written too much about Nikko, and refrain from repeating it here. He put at the Imperial Villa of the place, which is a purely Japanese building, his room facing the Daiya River. He boated the Lake Chuzenji in a motor-boat, and angled trout in the Imperial Breeding Place, which aroused much interest of him. He enjoyed the quietness of the deep mountains until the 21st., when he came back to Tokyo.

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PRIVATE RECEPTIONS

There were a few private receptions given for the Prince, and these were planned to make him at ease as much as possible, as the public receptions perhaps much constrained him. Much pains were taken in this connection at the Prince Tokugawa's lancheon-party held on the 15th, which was quite free from ceremony. After the luncheon, the Royal Prince saw wrestling matches, which are called a national game of Japan. The wrestlers were all champions. The four pillars of the ring were from the Kokugi-kwan. There were a ceremonious display of the "yokodzuna" on the ring and the "yokodzuna" 's wresting exercises, besides a number of wrestling matches.

On the same day, a garden party was held in honour of the Prince by the Japaness-English Association in the Mansion of Marquis Inouye. The spacious ground was tented, and about 300 Japanese and English members of the association, including peers, scholars, businessmen, soldiers and different other classes, together with their wives and daughters, entertained the Prince in a very unreserved way.

At an evening-party held for the Prince by Baron Mitsui in his residence on the 21st., the Prince was shown the "no," the Japanese old play, which was found novel and interesting by him.

April 23rd. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales visited at the villa of Baron Iwasaki at Yumoto, and also at that of Mr. Shigezo Imamura, a wealthy magnate.

24th 1 p.m. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and H.I.H. The Prince Regent, with H.I.H. Prince Higashi-Fushimi, went in the same motor oar to the Imperial Villa and in the old-fashioned Japanese style palace rooms together enjoyed luncheon; afterward at 2.40 p.m., both Princes mutually exchanged cordial farewell handshakes.

26th Again at the Imperial Villa, Miyanoshita, Hakone, the two Princes took final leave of each other; though it lasted only fifteen minutes yet the pathetic scene when the two Princes bade each other farewell caused sympathetic tears to start in the eyes of all on the reception committee.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales appreciatively viewed Mount Fuji at Nagao Pass for the first time since coming to Japan, and afterward took luncheon at the Fujiya Hotel at Miyanoshita. At 4 p.m. His Royal Highness and suite returned to Baron Iwasaki's villa. Then a parting banquet was tendered the Prince at the Villa of Baron Iwasaki.

At 10 o'clock His Royal Highness and suite drove down to Kozu station in motor cars and started for Kyoto by the west-bound train at 10.49 p.m. As to the rambling trip projected around Susono—the foot-hill section of Mt. Fuji—since the mountain paths were broken and also the volume of water in the lakes increased by the recent rain this expedition was given up. Those who had eagerly awaited the realization of the anticipated program must have been greatly disappointed.

A Word of Welcome to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

It is an extremely happy event for us to receive H.R.H. our beloved Prince of Wales in Japan at this time of year, when snow-clad Mount Fuji is bright in the sunlight and the Japanese moors and hills are covered lovely cherry-blossoms. We welcome him from our hearts.

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THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY Co.,

ITS SCOPE AND MISSION

RAILWAYS have performed pioneer service in the great development that has taken place in Manchuria during the past generation, and of all the forces which have contributed to the economic and cultural development achieved the activities of the South Manchuria Railway Company have been the largest factor. This railway company has not only given Manchuria a railway system superior to any other in Eastern Asia, it has built modern hotels heated from the company's own mines, lighted by electricity from the company's own electric works, and supplied with water from the company's own waterworks. It has built towns and harbours, schools and hospitals and, in short, has acted as the servant of progress throughout the territory traversed by the railways.

Railway transportation forms, of course, the main enterprise of the company. There are two main lines, that between Dairen and Changchun, 437 miles long, and the Antung-Mukden line of 170 miles. About 100 miles of branch lines bring up the total mileage of the railways owned by the company to 700 miles. The S.M.R. company also manages the Chosen railways which total 1,100 miles. All these railway lines effectually open up the rich resources in the interior and are instrumental in bringing Manchuria into contact with the world's international trade and shipping. The two trunk lines form an important link in the great Trans-Asiatic highway from Japan to China and Europe.

It would be a mistake to attribute this success to political manipulation, since the economic character of the railway has been emphasized from its very inception. Unlike the Russian railway to the North, the South Manchuria Railway has never exercised control over the military or even the police force in its own railway zone. It has only received due protection and the diplomatic backing of the Japanese Government against attack and pillage by lawless bands that still infest Manchuria to-day.

Nor is there the slightest basis for that other serious objection made that Japan, through her railways, was trying to monopolize the markets of Manchuria for her own benefit to the exclusion of Western commerce and enterprise. In the economic competition for trade in Manchuria Japan has the great advantage of close geographical situation. But she is not the only beneficiary of the prosperity and progress initiated to a marked degree by the enterprise of her nationals the fruits of which are shared by the Western nations alike. The share of Great Britain in the foreign trade of Manchuria in 1918 was about 8%, the share of the United States, which were not handicapp-

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ed by the war, 20%. These figures only give the direct trade with America and Great Britain. In addition, goods that originated in these two countries are annually purchased not only locally but also in China and Japan to a very large extent. But taking only 20% as the share of the United States this would already constitute a higher percentage than could be shown for any province of China. The reason is not far to seek. While railway and other enterprises in most regions of China reserve the bulk of their orders for nationals controlling such enterprises, the industrial and commercial undertakings in Manchuria, even though owned by Japanese, are open to all nationals. In this sense, we venture to say, the principle of equal opportunity possesses in its application to Manchuria a more comprehensive significance than it has elsewhere in China. Even more widely distributed are the fruits of the development of Manchuria amongst the Chinese resident who have shown an increase in number and wealth far above that of the Japanese.

So far as the attitude of the South Manchuria Railway is concerned it will always be one of complete impartiality towards merchants irrespective of nationality. There is no secret about the policy of the railway company, and no discrimination is shown in regard to treatment and carrying rates. Except for five cases of rebates allowed, these rates are all uniform and apply to whomsoever. The five cases in question are due to contracts of long standing, and the rebates given are those to the Standard Oil Co., the Asiatic Petroleum Co., the British-American Tobacco Co., the Toa Tobacco Co., and to a zinc factory at Fushun, the latter arrangement having become inoperative owing to the closure of that works. We see, therefore, that these are actually given to four firms, three of which are British or American. The same impartial treatment is given in respect to the other enterprises of the company, and especially as regards the placing of orders for the large supplies of material the company is drawing from abroad. The attitude of the company is quite logical in this, it being clear that the commercial development and the advance of civilization which will result from international participation will, in the long run, favourably affect Japanese trade. The railway particularly is bound to benefit from the development of trade whether this is brought about by Japanese or other nationals. It is, moreover, ully recognized that Japanese capital alone will hardly suffice for the rapid development of Manchuria, and for that very reason, if for no other, the South Manchuria Railway earnestly desires to attract foreign enterprise and investments to Mrnchuria.

It has been reported in view of the approaching Washington Conference that there exists an inclination to recognize Japan's special position in Manchuria and give her an outlet for economic expansion there. If true, and ought to be true for the sake of equity and justice, it would merely confirm an established fact although, one must deplore the implication it reveals that Japan is bent upon egoistical exploitation in Manchuria. It is hardly fair to Japan and the South Manchuria Railway who have fulfulled and must hereafter fulfil a civilizing mission in Manchuria, and it is equally unfair to China if it implied that her interests were to be sacrificed for the benefit of international arrangements. The special position in

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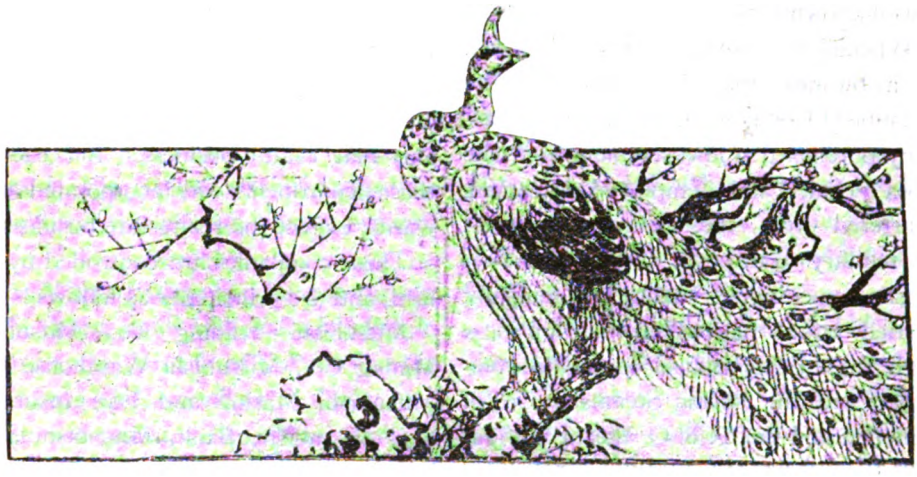
Manchuria, the recognition of which Japan is seeking does not imply the closure of the open door for international commerce, not a guarantee of undue advantage, but a recognition of greater concern in regard to conditions there, a recognition in fact that, whether Japan wishes it or not, she stands in a position of special responsibility in respect to the Asiatic mainland facing her shores, that she would have to stand the brunt of any serious dislocation in the political atmosphere in the Far East. Subject to these consideration, Japan will always be ready to unite and co-operate with all the nations of the world in advancing the progress and stability of the Far East.



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INFORMATION CONCERNING THE LEADING BANKS, COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS SUPPORTING THIS EXHIBITION NUMBER

THE Iwasaki Family and the Mitsubishi Firm.—The Iwasaki family, the multi-millionaires of Japan, from a state of obscurity suddenly came into prominence in the Meiji era, and their fame was established by the late Yataro Iwasaki, a hero, born in the Province of Tosa who studied with Toyo Yoshida, a well-known modern scholar.

Wishing to raise himself in the world as a business man he established the Mitsubishi Company in 1871. This company purchased a few steamers from the Tosa clan, and employed steamers chartered from the Army department as military transports during the Formosan expedition. Later, the company carried on a marine transport business with these boats and succeeded in competing with the Pacific Steamship Co. of America and the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. of England. During the Civil War of 1877, the boats were employed as military transports, and the firm gained handsome profits. Subsequently, this firm was combined with the Kyodo Un-yu Kaisha into the present Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the biggest steamship company in Japan.

Yataro Iwasaki having made a great fortune, died of a cancer at the age of 52. Yanosuke Iwasaki, a younger brother of the deceased born in the Province of Tosa succeeded to the business of the Iwasaki Family. He was a true businessman, of steady character, quite unlike his elder brother of heroic nature. In he was created a peer and with the title of Baron.

The Mitsubishi Firm formerly carried on directly mining, shipbuiling, banking and real estate business. But each of these departments was incorporated afterwards, except the real estate busidess.

These companies are controlled by the firm, and are principally as follows :—

Mitsubishi Trading Co., Mitsubishi Mining Co., Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Mitsubishi Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Mitsubishi Bank, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Mitsubishi Iron and Steel Co., Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Co., and Mitsubishi Electrical Engineering Co.

The Mining Company possesses the Takashima Colliery, the Ikuno Gold, Silver and Copper Mine and other mines, numbering twenty. The mines

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are not so noted for the amount of the output as some owned by other millionaire families; yet the Iwasaki firm aside from the Mitsui Family is the possessor of the largest number of mines of any firm in Japan.

The Mitsubishi Yards, Nagasaki, occupy the west side of Nagasaki Harbor, the total area of which is 105,000 *tsubo*. The yards employ 700 clerks and 8,000 workmen, and built the *Chiyo-Maru* and the *Tenyo-Maru*, each of which is of 13,500 tons displacement. The Mitsubishi Yards, Kobe, employ 200 clerks and 2,000 workmen, and have floating docks, such as are not to be found elsewhere in Japan, their principal work being ship-repairing.

The firm's banking and real estate departments are very active. All the land near Tokyo Railway Station is owned by the department, which possesses some of the big buildings there also.

Besides there are many other important enterpries in which the firm is indirectly interested. The firm is presided over by Barons Koyata Iwasaki, and Baron Hisaya Iwasaki, the former of whom is the eldest son of Yanosuke Iwasaki and the latter of Yataro Iwasaki.

The Mitsui Family and its enterprises. —The oldest multi-millionaire families in Japan are the Mitsuis of Tokyo, and the Sumitomos and Konoikes of Osaka, led by the first-named. The Mitsui family is descended from the Fujiwaras; the sixth generation from Kanpaku Michinaga of the latter family possessed Mitsui village in the Province of Yamato and this was renamed Mitsui. The time was the warlike age in the Ashikaga period, and Takahisa Mitsui, the master of the house, resolved to become a merchant. Accordingly, his son Takatoshi started in as a saké brewer in Matsuzaka in the Province of Ise in the Genna era. His fourth son, Takatoshi Mitsui, opened a drygoods store in Yedo (now Tokyo). He was a money-changer and exchange broker, and at last became a banker to the Tokugawa Government. This invested it with the central power of banking in the country, which built the foundation of the family's present wealth.

One of the enterprises of the family is the Mitsui Bank, which was formed in 1876 and was the pioneer of private banks in Japan. It succeeded to the family's exchange business kept up for a period of 300 years. Then, there is the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the representative business of the firm. It was organized in 1876, when the Mitsui Bank was established.

Further enterprises are represented by the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, of which the President is Baron Hachiroyemon Mitsui, the Mitsui Bank, of which the President Gen-émon Mitsui, Managing Directors are Mr. S. Ikeda, Mr. U. Yoneyama, Mr. N. Kikumoto and Mr. O. Mashima the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, of which the President is Mr. Yônosuke Mitsui, and the Toshin Warehousing Co., whose President is Mr. Tokuyemon Mitsui.

The Mitsui Mining Co., of which the President is Mr. Motonasute Mitsui, and it also carries on camphor manufacturing, afforestation and reclamation work. Its mining department is the biggest in Japan, except for the Mitsubishi's. The principal mines are collieries, besides which there are a few copper and sulphur mines. The famous Miike Colliery in Kyushu is owned by this family. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha carries on foreign trade as its

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chief work, and besides this, it acts as transporters and agents and operates also saw-mill, coal and machinery departments. As importers and exporters, the Mitsui firm stands pre-eminent. The principal export goods handled by it are coal, coke, charcoal, cotton yarn, cotton fabrics, raw silk, habutae, timber, box-wood, rice, copper, silver, zinc, ores, antimony, matches, munitions, camphor, cement, bricks, fancy matting, paper, coral and fish oil. Miike harbor was constructed by the Mitsui family as a coal port.

The First Bank.—Banking existed in Japan from of old in the form of exchange brokerage, and in the first year of Meiji exchange companies were established in the different towns of the country. In November, 1884, the National Bank Law was enacted following the standards of the American and English banking systems investigated by Viscount Shibusawa, who was then an official of the Finance office. Four banks were at once established under this law, and the First Bank was one of them. The bank started business on July 20th. Its capital was ¥2,500,000 at first, and it was authorized to issue ¥1,500,000 in bank notes. This bank has rendered very meritorious service to the economic world in Japan as the oldest national bank in the country. One case of this distinguished service was the Bank's activities in Korea. The first Korean office was established in Fusan in 1879, and in 1886 it took up an agency for Korean Customs tariffs under a treaty concluded with the Korean Government. At the same time it arranged to advance loans to Korea, in consideration of which it was allowed by the latter to issue bank notes under the control of the Japanese Government, which considered the control necessary to safeguard the prestige of Japan, which might be impaired by the loss of its bank note reputation. The bank thus held a superior position in the banking circles of Korea as issuing bank. It re-adjusted the Korean currency system and acted as agent for her treasury. Later, the Kankoku Ginko was established after changes in the Korean Government, and this bank succeeded to the rights and obligations of the First Bank in that country. In this way, the bank did much towards the improvement and development of financial affairs in that country. The present capital of the bank amounts to ¥50,000,000. The President is Mr. Y. Sasaki and the Managing Directors Mr. K. Ishii, Mr. Y. Noguchi and Mr. T. Sugita. Viscount Shibusawa acts as Adviser.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan.—This bank was organized in 1897, when Japan adopted the gold standard, which constituted an epoch in the monetary history of the country. The object of the bank is to grant capital to agricultural and industrial men to improve and develop national economics. Its capital amounted at first to ¥10,000,000, but it now stands at ¥40,000,000. Its first president was Mr. J. Kawashima and its first Vice-President Mr. M. Fujishima. One privilege given to the bank is that it can issue premium-bearing debentures to an amount ten times as much as the paid-up capital, provided that its capital is paid up to more than one-fourth of the total capital and its debenture issues do not exceed the total of its loans to be repaid in yearly instalments and its subscriptions to Agricultural and Industrial Debentures.

This bank issues long-time loans at low interest and aims principally at promoting

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the public good. This being different from an ordinary bank, it was prescribed by law before its formation that a Government grant should be given to it for the first ten years of its existence within limits not exceeding 5 per cent. of the paid-up capital, in case its dividends were less than 5 per cent. per annum. Practically, however, it was only one year and a half that the bank was compelled to receive the official grant, and since then, its profits have been so great as to enable it to dispense with the grant, thanks to the able management of its directors.

At the end of twenty years from the time of its formation, it had made 122,625 loans valued at ¥400,890,000 and its debenture issues aggregated ¥265,690,000.

Its present directors are Mr. G. Shimura, President; Mr. U. Yanagiya, Vice-President; Messrs. N. Kawakami, K. Kato, and K. Tsukuda, Directors, and Messrs. K. Matsuo, K. Otani, and K. Ono, Auditors.

There is a large number of successful agricultural and industrial firms who get loans from this bank. To cite a few examples, there are the Karatsu Iron Works, Saga-ken, the Hakodate Dock Co., Hokkaido, the Imperial Cold Storage Co., Tokyo, the Akita Timber Co., Akita-ken and the Nippon Seifu Kaisha, Kyoto.

The bank grants loans on credit to public bodies, arable land re-adjusting and industrial guilds, and its total loans of the sort come to over ¥100,000,000.

The head office of this bank is at Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Its building is characteristically Japanese in appearance, but is European in style inside.

The Industrial Bank of Japan.—This bank was founded in, and the reasons for its establishment were the necessity for a financial organ to effect transactions in securities in industries, to introduce foreign capital, and to create trust business so as to foster industry. Essentially, the bank was organized to grant loans on chattels just as the Hypothec Bank of Japan does on real estate as security. Its capital amounted at first to ¥10,000,000 and its charter was for 50 years. Its business was confined to loaning money on national and local bonds and debentures, holding money on deposit and in trust and trust business in local bonds, debentures and shares.

One privilege granted to the bank was that it could issue debentures to an amount five times the paid-up capital and that its dividends were guaranteed by the Government at the rate of 5 per cent. for the first five years of its existence. One special feature was that trust business was included in its operations.

The bank issued ¥3,000,000 of debentures twice the first year of its establishment, and the same amount in the year following. Since then, similar issues have been made. Its business scope has been gradually enlarged, until it could loan on the security of railways, mines and factory foundations under the Railway, Mine and Factory Mortgage laws, issue debentures for supplying funds to public works in foreign lands and loan on the security of factory grounds and of certain specified building lands and buildings. One of the features of the bank's business is that it established a department to investigate gold and silver mines under specialists, so that applications for loans from mines can be accepted or declined according to its investigations.

Some years after its establishment, its

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paid-up capital was increased to ¥17,500,000, of which ¥7,500,000 was subscribed by foreign shareholders. At present, its capital amounts to ¥50,000,000 and its debenture issues to ¥56,680,000.

Its first president was Mr. J. Soyeda; he was suceeded by Mr. T. Shidate, and the present head is Mr. H. Hijikata. The vice-president is Mr. Y. Ono, and the managers Messrs. T. Iwasa, K. Iyenaga, and K. Matsumoto.

The most distinguished service rendered by this Bank was its introduction of foreign capital through the issue of Japanese bonds and debentures in European and American markets. Another feature is its underwriting of debentures by trust contracts.

The Fifteenth Bank.—This bank was established in May, to protect the property of peers, with the latter as projectors and shareholders under the advice of the Government authorities. The bank was therefore commonly called the Peers' Bank.

Most peers received from the Imperial Government capitalized pensions for the fiefs which they used to possess under the Tokugawa Shogunate but had returned to the Imperial Government after the Restoration. It was the idea of the bank promoters profitably to employ the pension bonds through the bank. While the scheme to establish the bank was in progress, the Civil War of 1877 occurred, which quickened its formation, since the Government desired to meet the expense of the war by borrowing the bank's funds rather than by floating national bonds, which would have been very hard then, or creating new taxes, which it was feared would disturb popular sentiment, and especially as the bank could find no good means advantageously to employ its capital which amounted to ¥17,820,000. Thus, the Government could get a loan of ¥15,000,000 from the bank at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 20 years, and gave various privileges to the bank in cosideration of this low-interest loan, one of these being that the bank was allowed to keep only 5 per cent. specie reserve against its notes of ¥15,000,000 which it loaned to the Government, and also to make excess issue of ¥2,400,000 and that the demand for conversion could be met by currency by the Government for 15/16 of the deficit of its reserve. Later, the bank invested funds in railway enterprises under the Government advice.

Subsequently, the Bank of Japan was formed, upon which the national banks lost their privileges, and since then the Fifteenth Bank has been working as an ordinary bank.

At present, the Bank's capital amounts to ¥100,000,000. The president and vice-president are I. Matsukata and M. Naruse respectively. The board of Directors is formed chiefly of peers. As a bank it isconsidered most sound and trustworthy.

Branch offices are found in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Wakayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Kagoshima.

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THE THREE LARGEST STEAMSHIP COMPANIES OF JAPAN

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha was established in 1885 by the combination of the Iwasaki family's Mitsu Bishi Kaisha and the Kyodo Un-yu Kaisha. At present it holds the third position among the world's steamship companies, of which the first is occupied by the British-India Steamship Co., with a fleet of 880,000 tons, the second having 810,000 tons. The N.Y.K. has a fleet of 570,000 tons. The following table shows the number and aggregate tonnage of steamers owned by the N.Y.K. since the first year of its establishment :—

Year	No. Steamers	Aggregate Tonnage
1885	58	68,000
1895	57	110,000
1905	73	250,000
1915	93	420,000
1921	109	570,000

The above figures suggests how remarkably the company has developed.

As to the increase of its passenger and freight business, this has been much more marked than that of its fleet tonnage, as may be noted from the following table.—

Year	Receipts
1895	¥ 3,490,000
1905	9,700,000
1915	34,830,000
1921	81,880,000

The company's steamship lines are European, Hamburg, Seattle, South American, New York, Australian, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai and Tsingtau. The directors are Y. Ito, president, Y. Nagatomi, vice-president, H. Fujishima, A. Shimamura, S. Nakajima, T. Ishii, F. Midzukawa, M. Yasuda, N. Nagata and M. Yukawa, Directors.

Its boats include such excellent and commodious steamers as the "Fushimi-Maru" (10,938 tons), the "Suwa-Maru" (10,927 tons), the "Hakone-Maru" (10,100 tons), the "Haruna-Maru" (10,100 tons) and the "Asama-Maru" (10,100 tons).

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has made very great development and ranks next to the N.Y.K. Its regular lines are San Francisco, Hongkong and South America. Its San Francisco liners are splendid, including the "Tenyo-Maru" (22,000 tons), the "Taiyo-Maru" (22,000 tons) and the "Shunyo-Maru" (22,000 tons). There are besides two steamers of 20,000 tons and one steamer of 9,000 tons run by it on this line. Its South American liners are the "Gakuyo-Maru" (18,500 tons) and the "Anyo-Maru" (18,700 tons), besides which there are two steamers of 14,000 tons and one steamer of 16,000 tons on the same route. The "Toyo" owns nine cargo-boats of which the "Reiyo-Maru" and the "Fukuyo-Maru" are the biggest, with 8,600 tons each.

The directors are S. Asano, president, R. Asano, Y. Sekine, U. Hashimoto, Baron K. Okura, H. Okawa, M. Shiraishi, S. Ito, Z. Yasuda and Y. Hara, Directors.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is the thirk largest steamship company in Japan, and was organized in 1884. Its principal business is coastal trade. It has attained very marked development as may be noted from the following table showing

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the number and aggregate tonnage of steamers owned by it since the first year of its establishment :—

Year	No. Steamers	Aggregate Tonnage
1884	90	160,000
1894	52	180,000
1914	109	190,000
1921	133	410,000

It has a capital of ¥100,000,000 and fifty lines.

The directors are K. Hori, President, J. Yamaoka, Vice-President, R. Kafuku, K. Kimura, R. Fukao, S. Murata, and H. Ota, managing directors, H. Abe, and Y. Ikeo, directors.

———

Baron K. Okura.—Born a village chief in Shibata in the Province of Echigo, Okura belonged to an old family of the locality. He lost his father by death when only 17, and his mother when 18 years of age. He was given a sum of 20 " ryo " by his elder sister, with which he came up to Yedo (now Tokyo) to raise himself in the world. He got employment in a pawnbroker's shop and served very diligently. His service was so much appreciated by the master that he wished to adopt him into the family. But Okura declined the request and established himself as a fishmonger at Uyeno.

There lived a " kengyo " (a blind shampooer of the highest grade) in his neighborhood, who emphasized to him the necessity of saving. Accordingly, he saved as much money as possible by his diligence, and desired to deposit his savings with the blind man, but the latter declined the trust, and while praising him for his thrift, advised him to use the money more profitably and to increase it more and more. This advice was well acted upon. After careful consideration, this shrewd man purchased guns with the money in Yokohama and sold them to soldiers, as this was the time when the Tokugawa Shogunate was falling and guns had become fashionable. His business was successful, for he received very good orders and traveled many times back and forth between Tokyo and Yokohama, laying in goods. He showed great courage in pushing his business so fearlessly in a time when there were a great many wandering retainers of former " daimyos " who made nothing of killing men, and robbery too was very frequent.

He was once about to be killed by the " Shogi-tai " (Tokugawa men against the Imperial Army,) for the reason that he would not sell guns to them. He told these threateners with a selt-possessed air that, being a merchant, he was quite willing to sell to them as well as to the Imperial army. So he received an order from them and escaped death. He acted with extraordinary energy and diligence during this emergency and at last became a great merchant. Later, he established the present Okura-Gumi.

The Okura-Gumi is interested in different business enterprises. Its capital amounts to ¥10,000,000 and its principal business is to acquire securities and real estate and to invest money in important enterprises. Affiliated enterprises are the Okura Rubber Co., the Okura Mining Co. which mines coal and manufactures iron with a capital of ¥20,000,000, the Okura Trading Co. which has a capital of ¥10,000,000 and does a trading, contracting, warehousing, trust and manufacturing business, with branches in England, America, Australia and China, and the Okura Silk Mill, in Susaka, in the Province of Shinano. There is also another silk mill run by the firm in Shibata where Baron Okura was born.

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The interest taken by Baron Okura in Chinese enterprises is very extensive. He is also greatly interested in collecting curios and in the fine arts. He has established a magnificent fine art gallery, which he later offered to? He controls also the Okura Commercial School in which a middle school education is given. For a business-man, he is unusually interested in education. He was created a peer in recognition of his great public work.

The Yasuda Family.—The present great prosperity of the Yasuda family owes very much to the efforts of the late Z. Yasuda. He was a retainer, with the fief of Toyama in the Province of Etchu, and was so poor that he had to resort to agriculture in his leisure time. He and his family were very thrifty and saved some money. He studied in the village school for four years, and was engaged in copying from the age of 12 or 13, as he wrote a good hand. At the age of 14 or 15, he went out with his father, one day when it snowed and was very cold. On the way, they met a fellow retainer of the highest position. His father as was customary, took off his clogs and sat down on the ground and very respectfully saluted the "karo," who returned the salute simply with his eye. Seeing this, Yasuda felt how extreme the class system of the samurai was. He saw another example later when one in a splendid "kago" (a palanquin) in a procession respectfully followed by men of very high rank. He did not know who the man in the palanquin was and was told that he was an agent of a wealthy man who used to grant money to the lord. He recollected the event occurring to him on that snowy day, and saw how powerful money was even more than that of the samurai, for the money lender's agent was respectfully sent for and led to the castel of the lord personally by such men of rank as compelled his father to sit down on the ground and salute. This strengthened his resolution to become a wealthy man. He was then, 15 years of age.

At the same time, he vowed to himself that he would never rely upon others, that he would never lie and that he would save one-third of his income. At the age of 17, he dame up to Yedo (now Tokyo) and got employment in a toy store where he was a regarded as a model "banto" through his extreme assiduity. He was so much favored by his master that he wished him to become his adopted son. He declined the wish and left the store, lest trouble should occur by his staying longer. He next a pawnbroker. At the age of 25, he established himself as a merchant and married. He led a very frugal life and smassed a fortune which later came to be reckoned in millions.

His principal enterpriseswere the Yasuda Bank and the Yosuda Trading Co., the former of which was established in 1880, has a capital of ¥25,000,000 and is known as the soundest bank in Japan, and the latter of which has a capital of ¥11,250,000 and does a great manufacturing, waregousing, transportation, coal mining and trading business. He died in 1921. Yet his family and business continue to flourish as before. The Hozensha, one of his enterprises, has as its chief purpose investments in various sorts of business with a capital of ¥10,000,000. It intends capitalizing social and charitable work in future.

Mr. K. Murai.—Murai is from Kyoto. Before the Government monopolized tobacco, he manufactured and sold cigarettes which were popular with the Japa-

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nese. One of there brands was the "Sun Rise," the most noted of all them. His "Pinhead" and "Camera" grades also met with much public favor. His business naturally prospered greatly. There are many millionaire families in Japan, which were greatly enriched during the period of disorder from the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate to the beginning of the Meiji era, but there are comparatively few of them which amassed an immense fortune as the Murai family did in the subsequent period when society became more orderly. This success is ascribable to Mr. K. Murai's uncommon business ability and his prudent management of affairs.

After the Government monopolized the tobacco trade he devoted his whole energy to other lines, old and new, including the Murai bank, cotton-yarn and soap factories, gold, silver, copper and oil mining and Korean reclamation work. All these enterprises are directly managed by the Murai family, although the Murai bank has been re-organized lately, and the Murai oil works, carried on extensively in Niigata and Gumma prefectures, were combined with the Hoden Oil Co. in 1906. The mining of gold, silver and copper is still done in Aomori, Kagoshima and Fukuoka prefectures, and the reclamation work in Korea is also on a large scale.

The Murai Bank was established in and has a capital of ¥10,000,000, its deposits amounting to ¥57,000,000.

Mr. Kahei Otani is a business man well-known not only in Japan but in foreign lands, and is the President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and the leader of Japan's tea industry. He is highly respected as one of the older business men in Yokohama and is a typical gentleman of the time.

He was born in Miye prefecture, in 1844, and came to Yokohama in 1862, where he started in the tea trade. Later, he established a tea guild to prevent the careless manufacture of teas and to improve the tea industry in general. He travelled round the tea-producing districts of the country to advise those engaged in the industry to be more considerate and scientific in their methods.

In 1898, the United States imposed a heavy duty on teas as a result of the Spanish-American War. Thereupon, Mr. Otani, representing the Japanese tea merchants, visited America in the autumn of 1899 and talked with President McKinley and other Americans of note about having the import duty removed. His efforts were successful in 1902.

He attended the Philadelphia International Commercial Congress as deputy of the Chambers of Commerce of Tokyo and Yokohama, on which occasion he proposed the immediate laying of a cable in the Pacific between Japan and America. This quickened the formation of the Pacific Cable Co. much to the benefit of trade between Japan and America. In addition to tea Mr. Otani exports marine products; he is also interested in the raw silk trade. In 1909, his silk trade was incorporated and was renamed the Otani Gomei Kaisha.

He holds a position so important in the economic community of Japan that he is known as "Otani of Japan" and not simply "Otani of Yokohama."

He is the President of the Japan Tea Co., an Auditor of the Hypothec Bank of Japan and the Bank of Taiwan and a Director of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co. and the Yokohama Warehouse Co. He is much interested in the public works of Yokohama and acts as a member of the

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Municipal Council, is President of the Yokohama Bankers' Club, the Central Association of Tea Guilds, the Educational Council of Yokohama and the Yokohama Buddhist Lecture Society. He has been interested in every important exhibition as a juror. He has often visited foreign lands, and recently, in 1910, he was invited to America with certain other Japanese business men by commercial men there.

He has received the Fifth court rank, junior grade, the Third Class Order some years ago, and was promoted to a higher court rank in 1915, when H. M. the Emperor ascended the throne.

He is a man of taste and is an expert at "go." He writes a good hand. He is a high-minded gentleman and is highly respected. In Yokohama, he is in antecedents and social position very like Baron Shibusawa in Tokyo. It is suggested that he be the first business man in Yokohama to be created a baron, if such honor could be hoped for Yokohama men in future.

Mr. Kintaro Hattori is the representative man in the watch and clock industry of Japan. At first he was only a struggling merchant, and achieved his great success through constant energetic and assiduous work coupled with the use of his distinguished intelligence.

He is the proprietor of Seikosha, the biggest watch and clock manufactory in Japan, where clocks and watches are made from raw materials secured in Japan. His watch and clock store on the Ginza, Tokyo, is worthy the implicit confidence of the public, its goods being considered very excellent and reliable.

That he is a man of discernment may be seen from his view as to exhibits suitable for the present Exhibition in Tokyo. He thinks that the Japanese are fond of exhibiting articles so exquisite and valuable that only one can be made and this must be avoided, for the purpose of an exhibition must be to show articles which are suitable for use by the masses in their daily life.

He is said to be always encouraging his employees with similar sensible views. When his design department designed a clock with a looking glass, he did not approve it, saying that it was similar to the Waltham Watch Co.'s design and it was a disgrace for the Hattori firm to imitate another's design. The Japanese are criticised as skillful in imitating, and it is therefore interesting and important to know that there is such a man as Mr. Hattori who dislikes imitation.

He is an expert at "shogi," which is thought to be a proof of his possession of a clear and clever head.

Ashimori Rope Works.—This business belongs solely to Mr. Buhei Ashimori and was established in 1878, it being the pioneer in driving cotton rope and spindle band manufacturing in Japan.

In , the works and machinery were readjusted to manufacture improved goods. After the Japan-China War, the demand for the goods increased greatly because of the various industries which developed, and many similar establishments came into being. But these manufactories were too little concerned about the quality of their manufactures, being simply desirous to raise their prices. The keen rivalry therefore only benefitted the Ashimori firm, whose reputation was steadily enhanced until all rivals fell one after another and it was necessary for it to erect additional works.

In 1900, the proprietor made a trip of inspection, traveling in England, France,

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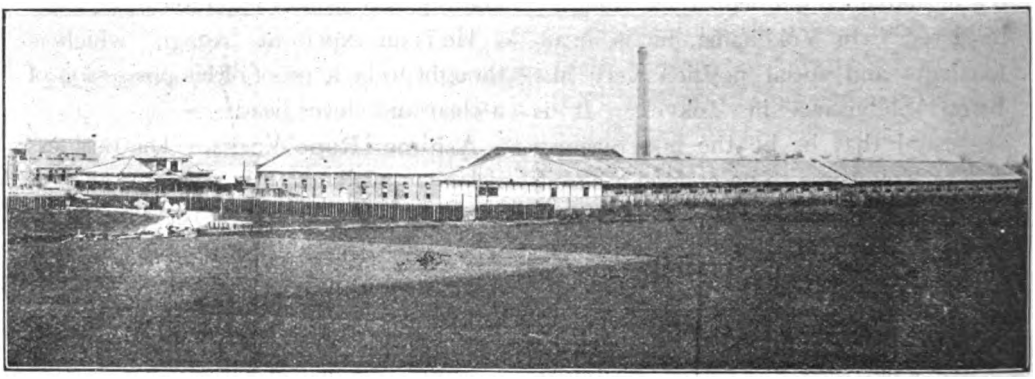
Italy and America, and gaining a great fund of knowledge about his work. Consequently, in 1901 the firm started the manufacture of candle wicks and sash cords. In the meantime, the importation of driving cotton ropes and spindle braids had decreased, and entirely ceased in 1902, their place being taken by the Ashimori goods which were by that time greatly improved in quality. After the Japan-Russia War, the demand grew so great that the Company erected their present factory in which an additional plant was installed, so that the output became five times as great as before.

In 1910, the proprietor again made a tour through England, America and France, but saw no better methods of manufacturing goods than those that had been adopted in his works; he found, to his great satisfaction, his manufactures were more excellent in quality than foreign products. In the same year, he was given a silver cup by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in recognition of his merits. In 1911, he inspected the spinning industry in Shanghai and planned its great development. Since then, his form has been making exertions to cultivate a market for their goods in China.

In 1914, the proprietor visited the Sumaran exhibition. He intended to visit India, too, but contracting an illness he returned without being able to realize this intention. In the same year, the works were honored by a visit from a chamberlain sent by H.I.M. the Emperor. In 1916, the works were enlarged by the building of an additional plant.

In 1918, American spinning jennies began to be imported, in view of which the Company, expecting a demand for spindle tapes, purchased tape looms from America. They began to manufacture these tapes in June, 1921, and these are now favorably reputed in the market.

In February, 1922, the proprietor was publicly recognized as doing meritorious service to industry by the Governor of Osaka Prefecture, who granted a gold cup to him.



Ashimori Rope Works, Osaka

The works are at Imazato, Kodzumura, Nishinari-gori, Osaka-fu, the office being at Kami-Fukushima Sanchome, Kita-ku, Osaka. The buildings cover an area of 3,000 "tsubo," and the grounds extend over 15,000 "tsubo." The employees number 80 male and 200 female workmen. The principal machines are one steam engine of 120 H. P., 3 electric motors of 76 H. P., 4 rope-making machines moved by electric power, 1,000 spindle-braid-making machines, 700 can-

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dle-wick-making machines, 30 sash-cord-making machines, 3 twisting machines, 6 throwing machines, 6 tape looms, twilled roling machine 11, 50 spinning machines, 2 intertwisting machine, 4 lathes.

The manufactures include patented cotton ropes of the Ashimori type, which are popular for driving purposes and cannot be manufactured by others, they being exported largely to Shanghai, spindle braids for spinning and weaving mills, also exported, spindle tapes which are absolutely necessary for use in works running American spinning jennies, candle wicks which are greatly in demand in Japan, Shanghai and Manchuria, sash cord and plaited cord employed for trolley cords, bells, etc., hemp cord to be used for packing by spinners and paper manufacturers, and anti-fraying rope composition. The yearly output amounts to ¥1,500,000 in value.

The South Manchurian Railway Co. — The Japanese Government acquired on September 5th, 1904, the Changchun-Port Arthur railway belonging to the China-Eastern Railway, together with its branch lines and all its rights, concessions, property and collieries, under the Japanese-Russian Peace Treaty, Art. VI; and the South Manchurian Railway Co. was then established under a charter granted on November 1st, 1905, when the President was Baron Goto and the Vice-President Mr. Z. Nakamura.

The company is divided into five departments, namely, General Affairs, Investigation, Transport, Mining and Local.

The most important business of the company is railways and next shipping, the latter being conbined with Shanghai and South China coast lines, and being run by the Dairen Steamship Co. under its own control. The third place is given to mining. The company also supplies gas and electricity to Dairen, Mukden, Changchung and Antung. It runs hotels, such as the Yamato Hotel in Dairen, and others in Port Arthur, Hoshiga-ura, Mukden and Changchung, which serve partly as clubs for Japanese, Russians and Chinese.

Of indirect enterprises there are the Dairen Steamship Co., the Dairen Oil Industrial Co., the Manchurian "Nichi-Nichi" (a daily newspaper), a publishing office and the Yingkow Water and Electric Works. It also holds share Sin two Chinese electric-light companies.

The company is bound by Government order to provide for education, civil engineering work and sanitation within the railway zone, and it is granted authority to raise the mony for this work in the zone by collecting it from the residents. One important public work is its line of hospitals which are established in Dairen, Yingkow, Liaotung, Mukden, Tiehling, Kungchling, Changchung, Antung, Kirin and Honkeiko.

In education, the company is likewise making great efforts. There are 19 primary schools owned by it, the total pupils numbering 3,967.

For the Chinese there are eight common and middle schools, and also three schools of the Japanese language, the total number of students amounting to 1,094. Besides this, there are supplementary business schools, the South Manchurian Technical School (middle school grade) and the South Manchurian Medical College (high school grade).

The South Manchurian Railway Company is a success in business and in all social and educational work, as everybody recognizes.

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The Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.—This original capital of this company was only ¥100,000, but it has made great advance during the past five decades, and is now a very giant of a concern with a capital of ¥17,427,650, 43 works and 30,000 workmen, male and female, and paying 70 per cent. dividends for a number of business terms past. At first, it had only one mill on the banks of the Sumida River. Later, it took into amalgamation the Shanghai Spinning Co., then the Kawasaki Spinning Co. and the Kyushu Spinning Co. At present, its mills are situated in different places in Japan. It manufactures dyed and bleached cottons, besides spinning. Its goods are supplied even to China and the South Sea islands. Its present directors are Mr. Y. Muto, President managing director, Mr. M. Fuji and Mr. R. Nagao.

One feature is that the company's workmen are treated very well, their dormitories and other arrangements being ideal.

The Fuji Gasu Spinning Co.—This company is at Oshima-machi, Minami-Katsushika-gori, Tokyo-fu. It was established in 1896 with a capital of two million yen. At present it is a very strong company with a capital of ¥18,000,000. In 1900 or 1901, it was in an extremely distressed state. When Mr. T. Wada was appointed manager, he succeeded in bringing the business to the present state of great prosperity. Messrs. Wada and Muto are considered the two most distinguished and valuable men in the cotton-spinning circles of the country. The company has recently bought up the Sagami Water Power Electric Co., and has ten plants. It is as prosperous and important as the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. Its present directors are T. Wada, President, S. Takahashi, managing director, T. Mochida, Y. Kawasaki, R. Inanobu, K. Morimura and K. Mimura.

The Oriental Iron Manufacturing Co.—During the European War, Japan suffered greatly from shortage of iron and steel due to the export ban in the belligerent countries. This made it urgently necessary to get sufficient metal from this country. So this company was established in 1917 with a capital of forty million yen, as a result of this. Its works are on the north coast of Kyushu, which is the centre of industry in Japan, and are the biggest of the private iron manufactures in the country. They were erected after the best European and American models, and their arrangements are thought to be more up-to-date and better even than the Government Iron Works. The company's present directors are Baron Go, president, Baron Nakajima, managing director, S. Ohashi, T. Wada, R. Fujiyama, T. Aso, and G. Ayugawa.

Its 150-ton furnaces were completed in 1919 under the first program, and it is producing very good iron. Its workmen are given good and careful treatment, the houses, hospital, clubs and amusements for them in the works being quite ideal.

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CEREMONIES ON THE COMPLETON OF THE FRMEWORK OF THE PEACE EXHIBTON AND ON THE OPENING DAY

THE ceremony on completing the framework of the Peace Exhibition was held at 10 a.m. October 18, 1921, in the presence of H.I.H. Prince Kan-in, the President of the Exhibition.

The ceremony took place in the Takenodai Dyeing and Weaving Buildings, which are in the first section of the Exhibition. The ceremony is one peculiar to Japan and is held when the ridge-beams are placed on the main pillars, to pray for the protection of the house against fire, lightning and storms, and also in the sense of congratulation.

The ceremony was conducted by thirty prominent Shinto priests of Tokyo Prefecture, led by the Chief Priest of the Hiye Shrine and was attended by 3,000 personages, including Cabinet Ministers, members of both houses of the Imperial Diet, and Prefectural Governors. At 11 a.m., 500 carpenters entered the ceremonial place to the chorus of "kiyari-ondo," a chorus handed down for such ceremonies from the Yedo period. This was followed by the offering of a "norito" (Shinto ritual) by the Shinto priests in a solemn way, after which red and white "mochi" (rice-cake) in boxes was distributed to those present. This ended the formal ceremony. Afterwards, there were various entertainments given by "geisha" and others. During the feast, fireworks were sent up.

The ceremony on the opening of the Exhibition was held on March 10, 1922, at 9.10 a.m. All in attendance were seated in the same buildings as on the occasion of the aforementioned ceremony. They included Cabinet Ministers, foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and prominent personages in Government service and private life and numbered 20,000. At 9.30 a.m., H.I.H. Prince Kan-in, the Honorary President of the Exhibition, appeared. The ceremony was opened with a word of greeting to the Honorary President from Mr. K. Usami, the President of the Exhibition, by the presentation to him of a map of the Exhibition and a catalogue of the exhibits. He read the address which follows :—

"K. Usami, the President of the Peace Exhibition, wishes to respectfully to state to your Imperial Highness Prince Kan-in, the Honorary President of the Exhibition, that it is a great honour to the Exhibition

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that you have been pleased to attend this opening ceremony. The European War lasted for several years, during which the belligerent countries fought at the risk of their national fate and at the cost of many millions of men and the exhaustion of their national strength. Consequently their industries were greatly depressed and the progress of civilization retarded. Japan being far away from the centre of war, was not so seriously affected as other countries; yet she was not free from the indirect influence of the great catastrophe. Peace having been restored now, the Powers are busily reworking to store their industries and develop their civilization further. At this auspicious time, we have planned this Exhibition for Tokyo, the capital of Japan, and the centre of distribution of numerous commodities, with the hope that it might serve as a great bell of peace and contribute to the welfare and happiness of the country. We are very happy to see that the plan has received unexpectedly great foreign and domestic support and that the Exhibition excels all preceding ones in the scale and number of exhibits, which comprise nearly all kinds of modern tools, machines, etc. This we owe largely to the able leadership of your Imperial Highness and also to the vigorous progressive spirit of the nation."

After this, H.I.H. Prince Kan-in read the gracious message which follows:—

"I am much pleased to see the completion of the Exhibition and to attend the opening ceremony held to-day. The world's peoples are heartily tired of the evils of war and long for the happiness of peace. So at this fitting time, the Exhibition is extensively collecting and displaying articles from both foreign and domestic quarters so as to contribute to the development of the country, which is an aim profound and far-reaching. Japan must assuredly develop her industries and advance her civilization, and although the present Exhibition is greater than any preceding it in the number and extent of its exhibits, yet it is highly desirable that you do not remain satisfied with the present achievement but make ever greater and greater exertions to keep pace with the world's progress, which is now advancing steadily and rapidly."

Following this, Prime Minister Takahashi, Minister Yamamoto, of Agriculture and Commerce, and Baron Goto, the Mayor of Tokyo, made congratulatory addresses, the last-mentioned representing the chiefs of the Government and municipal offices supporting the Exhibition. The ceremony then came to an end, at 10.30 a.m. with a musical performance. After that, His Imperial Highness, conducted by the President and the general Manager saw the dyeing and Weaving and Manufacturing and Industrial Buildings, enjoyed an entertainment at the Amusement Hall, and at 11 a.m. with the Cabinet Ministers, foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and others partook of a banquet in a tent erected in front of the Music Hall. There were on that day 300 military carrier-pigeons flying with pigeongrams from the Military Carrier-Pigeon Corps in celebration of the opening of the Exhibition, and these peace messengers flying in flocks high up over Shinobazu Pond on the Exhibition grounds and reflected in it made a graceful and fitting scene.

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ITCHO HANABUSA

By F. YAMAZAKI

OGATA Korin has been introduced to the readers of this Magazine in a previous article, as a representative artist of the Genroku period. But he was a Kyoto man. The subject of the present sketch was an artist of the same period, but a denizen of Yedo—now Tokyo. As representative not merely of the art of his time, but of the life as well, he is an interesting study.

Hanabusa Itcho was his pseudonym, made use of chiefly in his later years. His real name was Taga and his father was known as Haku-an. The latter was the personal physician of Lord Ishikawa, a feudal daimyo of the time, and he was also an expert swordsman.

Itcho was born in 1652 in Osaka. In childhood he was called Isaburo, and later Jiyemon, or Suke-no-shin. When he assumed the tonsure he was known as Choko. Of his several pen names we may mention Suisaō, Ushimaru, Kyusodo, Ikkan Sanjin, and Shosetsu. In 1666, when only 15 years of age, he accompanied his father to Yedo and lived there from that time on. He studied Haiku—Japanese short poems—with Matsuo Basho, a noted poet, and had as intimate friends Kikaku and Ransetsu, disciples of Basho. He further studied penmanship with Genryu Sasaki, an expert in the art.

As to painting, his teacher was the noted Kano Yasunobu. Thus he experimented in various lines, not being able to decide to what craft or art he should ultimately devote himself, but this diverse training gradually developed him into the representative artist of his time whom we are to consider in this brief sketch. After he became an expert artist, he was, strange to say, thrust out from the society of his kind. Why this happened we do not know, but two explanations have been given:

(1) The Kano school was in the service of the Tokugawa government and inclined to bureaucratic methods. Hence stereotyped forms were in favor and art methods which had been transmitted through generations. Originality was discouraged, and when Itcho, a bright young fellow, was inclined to disregard the methods in vogue, and wanted to follow his own bent, he probably displeased the master and was expelled from the school.

(2) Another view is this: Despite his youth and inexperience he chose the pen name of Suisa-ō (Ō = senior) and when the master remonstrated he refused to give it up. Hence his dismissal and loss of favor.

The style he employed was a mixture of the two schools. He liked the forcible, bold stroke of the Kano school, but could use with good effect the graceful, delicate line of the Tosa method also. Hence his originality developed a new school, especially noted for the deep, bright colors employed.

His disposition was a pleasant one; he was open-hearted, witty and unselfish-just

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such a character as suited the age in which he was born—and he was able to depict the life of his time with a bold and faithful as well as a delicate and discriminating pen. Sometimes his pictures show the Manzai dancers at New Year's time, and again the strings of huge, gay paper carp hoisted up on high poles for the boys' festival in May. Sometimes his work was allusive and witty and humorous; sometimes his conceptions were so original as to give a tonic sensation to the observer. With all these various styles he was able to preserve the spirit and life of his day to a remarkable degree.

He received aid in grants and subsidies from such feudal lords as Ishikawa and Arima, and thus was able to produce noble specimens of painting. He was also able to assist in the development of the industrial arts through his intimate acquaintance with Yokoya, Somin an expert engraver. At this time there were two noted schools of metal workers, headed respectively by Sukenori and Munenori Goto, chiefly employed in government work. Yokoya, on the other hand, worked independently. Hence the Goto's were called "Oié-bori," or "official engravers," and Yokoya "Yedo-machi-bori" or "popular engraver." At this time metal work was very important, since every knight carried two swords. The metal work on the sheath and all the ornamental part was done by these engravers. Now as Yokoya and Itcho were friends they helped each other, Itcho furnishing his most original designs, and Somin executing the work. Hence the latter's success as an engraver depended on Itcho's designs as well as on his own skill.

On August 15, 1693, Itcho was arrested on some charge not well known. Later he was released, but on Dec. 2, 1697, he was again arrested and sent into exile, to Miyake island, Izu an exile almost as bitter to him as death.

Two reasons are given for this exile; one is that his picture "Asazuma-bune" had offended the Tokugawa government, and the other that he assisted in the demoralization of three young daimyo.

The picture in question was undoubtedly painted by Itcho, but there is good reason to believe it was executed after rather than before this exile. The picture represents a certain young nobleman fishing in a boat under a willow-tree while a beautiful dancing girl is sitting in the boat, holding a hand-drum. The figure of the man represented Tsunayoshi Tokugawa, the Shogun of that day, and the girl his favorite mistress Oden. Such allusions to the follies of a man high in power were of course made at great risk to the artist.

The other story relates to Itcho's connection with two profligates named Mimbu and Hanbei Murata, expert makers of Buddhist images. He was asked by these two rakes to make designs for "Hyakunin-Joro" or "a hundred beauties." Among the faces one was that of a well-known noble, and for this reason Itcho was arrested and examined. It was alleged that he had made 100 men's faces instead of women's. The first time a satisfactory explanation was made and the three escaped punishment, but the police kept them under surveillance. Later they were convicted of enticing three young lords to the Yoshiwara prostitution quarters and introducing them to an immoral life. The names of these three nobles were Ii, Honjo and Rokkaku, the latter the nephew of Kei-

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shoin, the mother of the Shogun in power at that day. For this reason Itcho was severely punished.

To me this reason seems the one most likely to be correct. A word in explanation of the charge seems necessary, however. I am sure Hanabusa would not have intentionally demoralized these young noblemen for the sake of serving his own interests, but at that day artists were in the habit of frequenting the Yoshiwara as a place of social intercourse and gayety without any seriously bad motives. Both East and West, literary and artistic geniuses have been wont to choose their own friends with but little regard to rank or the conventions of society. Itcho was such an artist, and made little distinction between the nobility and commoners. He merely joined with them as comrades in this form of amusement, or dissipation, but the young lords, having been carefully secluded from such scenes, were carried away by this democratic social life and soon became quite demoralized. We think it most unlikely that Itcho would have enticed them into immoral pleasures for financial gain.

While our exiled artist was living in the island of Miyake he had to get his colors from stones, earth and the bark of trees. The paintings he produced there are known as "Shima Itcho" or "Itcho's island works," and they are now highly prized by the public. All his paintings he sent to his mother, alone in Yedo, and she sold them to support herself. This is a proof of strong filial devotion. While in exile he once wrote:

"The first bonito — without mustard, the tears start forth." He, a city man living in a remote island, could get fish to his heart's content, but without the city's piquant seasoning how tasteless it was to him!

Another anecdote which relates to his life in Miyake is the following: Itcho had a friend named Yenomoto Kikaku who wrote Haiku poems. The two agreed that Itcho should place a little and in the branchia of the dried fish exported by the villagers, and when Yenomoto found this sand he would understand that Itcho was sound and well. So Kikaku often searched in the gills of fish to find the grains of sand that would be a message of good cheer from his absent friend. The fishmongers thonght him of unsound mind, but if he could occasionally be rewarded by sight of the longed-for sand, he was well content.

Itcho lived in Miyake for twelve years, but when Tsunayoshi, the Shogun, died, an act of amnesty was proclaimed, and in September, 1709, he returned to Yedo, being then 58 years of age. He had been called Taga Choko hitherto, but after this he adopted his mother's surname Hanabusa and took Itcho as a pen name. He resided in a Buddhist temple called "Giunji" which was founded by Takuzen, a priest related to him. For this priest's sake, he painted Buddhist shrines and folding screens and paper partitions which the public called "Itchoji." The temple became very popular but was entirely destroyed by the great earthquake of 1855.

Itcho died Jannary 13, 1724, at 73 years of age, and was buried in the graveyard of Shokyoji at Nihonyenoki, Shiba, Yedo (now Tokyo).

Some of Itcho's Haiku poems and popular songs still remaing, as this, for example:

Hana ni kite,
Awase baori no
Sakari kana.

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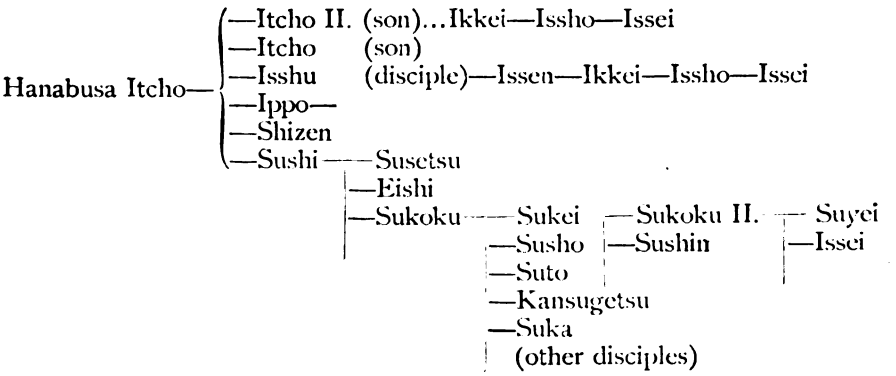
(It is fine to see the visitors and looking themselves like flowers, coming to view the full-bloom blossoms clad in modish silk-lined suits and coats).

In his eyes, there was neither proud noble nor wealth nor rank, and he was indeed an artist of gentle breeding. One anecdote more we must relate in closing :

In a certain place, there was a quaintly shaped stone lantern. A certain feudal lord tried to purchase it even at a high price. The first egg-plants at that time were also high priced and highly prized. Itcho purchased the stone lantern himself and placed it in his tiny garden ; and at the same time, he bought the first egg-plants at the ruinously high prices charged. While he was eating the rare vegetable he caused the stone lantern to be lighted and haughtily boasted : " This is the best pleasure under heaven." His system of painting becamevery popular as the table below willshow. His school is popularly called the " Hanabusa school."



Hanabusa Itcho II was the son of Itcho senior. According to tradition, when he was in Miyake Island he loved an island woman and married her, and a son was born to them and was named " Nobukatsu." Among all his disciples, no great master ever arose who could surpass Hanabusa Itcho I. There was only Sükoku, whose brush stroke was forcible and sturdy, and who was skillful in delineating warriors in colors, and who was ranked among the great masters. He was popularly called the able artist who revived the Hanabusa school. His surname was Kō. In 1795, he dedicated his own production representing Minamoto Yorimasa killing a fabulous night bird in the Imperial Palace, to the Asakusa Kwannon Temple. The general public of that age considered it a great masterpiece. His fame became more and more widespread. Even now traces remain.

In short, the life of Hanabusa Itcho was full of satisfying artistry—his life too was a true artist's life. He passed through wickets rather unlike those of ordinary people. His mood was always revealed in the style of his art. However on one side, we must not overlook the fact that is was a reflection of the open-mindedness of the Genroku Period.

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THE BEAUTIES OF THE INLAND SEA HAIR

By TOMITARO SUZUKI

PROFESSOR IN THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF THE KOBE HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

NOT all foreign tourists to Japan go farther west than Kyoto, Osaka or Kobe, but this old Empire of mystic gods and flowers first laid her national foundations in Kyushu and then gradually extended her territory eastwards through the Inland Sea and the Kyoto region, while Tokyo came under the Imperial sway considerably later. The process of national expansion here in Japan was something like that of the United States, only the latter, in opening up her forests in the West, secured results in a much shorter time. Such being the history of this land, it will be seen that Old Japan—the garden-like fairyland that the earliest western visitors loved to describe—lies west of Kyoto and Osaka. The inspiration we receive from nature on the shores and waters of the Inland Sea are inestimable, and my own experiences impel me, as I sit quietly here in an upstairs room of the Kamefuku Hotel in Miyajima, to urge all foreign travellers not to neglect this placid sea, full of historic and scenic fascination. Even chance travellers always seem to feel their journey well worth the time and expense involved.

The Inland Sea is the narrow sea lying between Osaka and Shimonoseki, Chugoku and Shikoku forming the north and south boundary shores just as Southern Europe and Northern Africa bound the Mediterranean. Through this sea the first Emperor, Jimmu, made his slow, steady way to the valley of the Yamato, and there founded the wonderful dynasty destined to endure through more than twenty-five centuries. Every Imperial Japanese envoy from or to the ancient courts of China and Korea sailed along this aquatic course, assuredly not without deep poetic feeling being excited by the innumerable isles and inlets incessantly confronting the primitive vessel. Many were the courtiers and warriors who, sent into banishment or recalled to favor, have sailed across this sea, one in despair, another in hope; and cases have not been few wherein arrogant clans or unfortunate daimyos met their sad fate in this enclosed water. Rich have been the tales of pirates upon this inland plain, some flourishing for quite a while and others paying their cursed debts right early and fully too. The sea abounds in mystic charms for the traveller who will take the trouble to experience them in person. Let me describe here some delightful trips I myself have taken in past and present times upon this fairy sea.

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We residents of Kobe, not only Japanese but foreign, are so much accustomed to the beauty of the place and so much absorbed in boasting of her wonderful progress in trade and commerce that her scenic superiorities too often sink into insignificance or are ignored; yet whenever we climb any one of the beautiful hills which form the background of this port city, we find the view of ocean and mountains spread out before us a sight both romantic and inspiring. Numberless are the enthusiastic hikers up Suwayama, Takatori, Mayasan and Mt. Rokko, and not one of such adventurers seems to rest content with his initial climb, finding the birds, eye view from these heights too exquisite and rare for a single glance to satisfy. I myself find it most refreshing to make the strenuous half-*ri* ascent up Mt. Takatori, especially at the twilight hour, when the fan-shaped city of Kobe lies outstretched in the murky haze and smoke to the left and the dark gray deep of the outer portion of Osaka bay begins to rest undisturbed under the black mantle just in front. I meet numberless pilgrims up there even in the very early morning or late evening hours. They all have something to ask of the gods enshrined upon this eminence and all alike breathe a sigh of profound admiration, as they gaze over the irregularly illuminated city below and the misty sea beyond. We all admire the wide charming views to be obtained from any one of Kobe's eminences, but where could we enjoy a more impressive one than from this same Takatori? Much might be told also of the numerous *geisha* and other town beauties that frequent the spot from a sort of local superstition in relation to the gods up here.

In a dark-foliaged thicket-like ravine halfway up the ascent I generally hear an ascetic priest or two going through his austerities under the cold waterfall near the pass and cannot but think of those austere yet chastening days of old when even ordinary men of faith went regularly through disciplinary rites, quite regardless of bodily pain.

One trip inexpressibly sweet to all travellers in this country is no doubt that by boat down this quiet Inland Sea. Some of you must have already taken it, from Osaka or Kobe to Shimonoseki or Beppu. I urge you to start on a sunny spring day or a moonlight night when the numberless pine forests, squatting hills, and dreamy islets come incessantly into view like fairy characters presenting a preternatural scene upon a huge stage of land and sea. Let me mention here very briefly a few places of note in this sea—the spots I myself like most, and have visited oftenest.

First comes Suma which is immediately next to Kobe as we leave for Shimonoseki. Suma is a place of no small reminiscence and consolation to those acquainted with Japanese history, not to speak of its attractive pine forests, ages old, which draw large numbers of nature lovers from Kobe and cities still farther away. Ask men of information here how an exiled noble lord, Yukihira, wooed the two gentle daughters of the village master, Matsukaze and Murasame, while spending unaccustomed lonesome days of solitude among the pine giants on this very spot; how the valiant Kumagai was compelled to behead that noble youth, though he did it most reluctantly, with tear-swollen eyes and pity-stricken heart; how Atsumori of the Taira family whose beloved flute is still treasured in the temple fared here, and how Yoshi-

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tsune led his dauntless hosts almost vertically down by the Hiyodori Pass immediately behind the town—then every weather-beaten pine and dripping foot-hill spring in the temple precincts will mean something quite definite to you and your interest will be increased immensely. Think, indeed, how many a banished *samurai* or solitary priest has shed tears of self-pity in these hermitages of nature in days gone by, sighing out his sorrows and writing here the memorable lines we treasure today.

Our eyes, grown dim in the bustling streets and suffocating smoke of Osaka and Kobe, become at once acute again at the lovely sight of the pine forests all along here from Suma westward. I love these aged giants at Maiko and Akashi; Yes I love them beyond words. Are they not graceful when their mysterious shadows waver and dance upon the clean-swept, sandy beach, as the sea breezes steal high and tease their basking branches, and isn't it sweet when the pale moon pierces with her fairy beams through these needled boughs and lights mysteriously those loitering souls in the evening hours? I almost protected my brow with my quickly raised hands today as the train ran through this forest along the shore, for the green needles came so near my eyes when I was utterly absorbed in the unspeakably charming glimpses of the floating island of Awaji that I totally forgot about the existence of the window pane right in front of face.

The pine-trees at Maiko are most attractive for their rare size and their singularly deep green color. Awaji seems so near that we almost feel like calling to the Islanders yonder and requesting them to sing us some sweet coral song.

Octopods have a high degree of popularity, being regarded as delicacies all along here and the local fishermen tell us that these wicked creatures stand up on their feet and walk out to the sandy ranches to steal potatoes on moonlight nights. Oh, the number of silver-sailed boats that look like innumerable snow-white butterflies perching upon the greenish blue mirror, intoxicated with the lovely reflection of their own angelic wings! why is this world made so cruel that even these poetic angel wings must carry men to fish for poor harmless creatures that are precariously enjoying their nature-given life in the quiet deeps? Why must beasts, fish and all other living things become a prey to man? Because God willed it so? And why? Buddha is said to have once forbidden the killing of any living thing because he believed a part of the Absolute Life exists in every living creature on this earth.

The most fascinating spot in the whole Inland Sea is no doubt in the region of Tomo. Every steamer from or to Kobe sailing through this sea passes by this spot of celestial attraction, but we can reach it by land as well, from Fukuyama. It is situated at the end of a peninsula near Onomichi and has been known as an exceedingly beautiful and important locality since the days of our earliest emperors. Several tiny islands around it are full of shrines covered with dwarf pines, and we may see several antiquated temples and shrines in the town also. Two-thirds of a mile off from this haven is the island of Sensui-jima which is the centre of picturesque attractions here. We find the temple of Benzaiten and a sea-bathing beach also, whence an exquisite view of Tomo itself may be gained. The noted Kwannon-do of the Bandai-

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zenji is situated about two miles away at the southern end of the island, upon a huge wall-like cliff. It is here that neither poet nor artist can ever satisfy himself even with his most inspired delineation of the delicate seascape. The sea right below, walled in by this cliff, looks immeasurably deep and the broad southwestern view of the sea and Shikoku comes perfectly into our view as we stand within the temple compound. Many a promontory have I seen along the extensive coast of Japan, but none, I think, exceeding this in quaint attraction. The whole scene here is no more nor less than an inspired poem.

No traveller between Kobe and Shimonoseki ever seems to be contented without visiting Itsukushima, and almost all sightseers from the eastern half of the country make this noted spot the western limit of their journey. I love the place for its matchlessly clear, blue sea water, the beautifully wooded hill reposing quietly upon the blue mirror, the compactness of the town in the quaint dale and also for the refined shrine buildings floating upon the rippling surface just below the green hill slopes. The number of houses seems just enough for the space afforded on both sides the seashore eminence upon which the pagoda stands. The hill tops are not too high, for we can reach them within an hour without any difficulty. The Itsukushima hills, the sea and the shrine structures seem to be all in perfect harmony and make the general effect exceedingly well-balanced. The entire scene is best appreciated when viewed from the ferry-boat just before landing upon the island. Of all the classic spots throughout the country, Miyajima is no doubt one of the most aristocratic and refined, so to speak. Assuredly it has not the grandeur of Mt. Fuji, the singularity of Ama-no-hashidate, the artificial gaudiness of Nikko, nor the playful element to be noted in the scattering of many curious little isles about Matsushima, but where else can we find this appropriate combination, this harmonization of hills, shrine edifices, and the matchless coloring of the sea? The only thing I regret every time I come here is that photographing the scene with the hills and islands in the background is forbidden. The place is within the zone of fortification, that curse of modern civilization.

I once wrote of Miyajima, "The shrine is built in the shallows of the sea, surrounded by the spacious corridors that turn in many ways at the front of the main building. These are painted a bright crimson. On the corridor walls hang countless paintings by celebrated artists, and lovely shaped lanterns are suspended from the ceilings at intervals of six feet. It is truly an enchanting sight when the tide comes up and the lanterns are lighted—a veritable floating fairy palace. Sail-boats can be hired on such evenings and travellers may enjoy sailing through the great torii (portal) that stands in the deep away off from the shrine structure. The reflection of this floating palace in the slumbering sea is a sight never to be forgotten. Along the pine-covered shore a number of deer are browsing, receiving edible presents from the kind-hearted tourists. It is always pleasing to see men and beasts mingle together without fear of offence from either side, especially so in the precincts of temple or shrine."

My readers may tire of this rhapsody, but let me not leave Ondo-no-seto without a word. I remember my early

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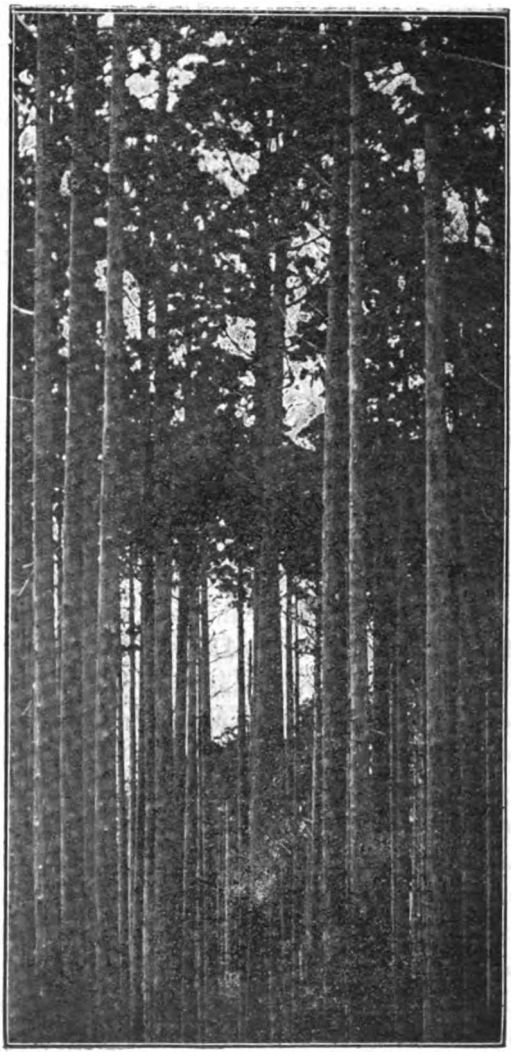
impressions when sailing through this sea, between Tomo and Itsukushima. I repeatedly felt on that voyage as if our steamer were entering small inlets and nooks without exits, but as the boat turned around promontory or peninsula, there were always narrow ways out into a wider sea. The narrowest passage of the kind was Ondo-no-seto. Both sides of this strait are full of houses that are within a pole's reach of the passing boat. Innumerable fishing boats that filled the strait began rowing out of the way pellmell as our steamer warned them with its shrill whistle, and barely escaped collision with our monster. This strait was made by cutting through an isthmus, by Taira-no-Kiyomori—the mightiest tyrant of the Heike.

Besides the places I have mentioned herein this lovely sea presents countless charms of sea and sky which one's memory will delights to recall in after years.



Typical Criptomeria porest in Japan

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SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN TOKYO

By K. O. SAKAUYE

II

THE principal institutions established for juvenile protection are the following:

1. *Futaba Children's Day Nursery.*—This was established in 1900 by two teachers who had formerly been employed in the kindergarten of the Peeress, School, the Misses Yuka Noguchi and Mine Saito. After teaching the children of aristocratic families, they were especially impressed by the unhappy condition of the little ones in the crowded and unsanitary quarters of Tokyo, and by their efforts a day nursery was opened at Motomachi, Yotsuya ward, and a branch nursery at Shinjuku. The number of children in both is estimated at 371. The children of the proletariat class from 2-6 years are received in these day nurseries, daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. free of charge. As to the methods employed, the kindergarten system is in use and the work is conducted on Christian principles. Plays, singing, story-telling and handwork are all employed and a free bath once a week is given; usually the children are required to bring one sen (half a cent) each day, ½ to be used for food and the rest saved for emergencies. Meetings for parents are held twice a month at which one of the parents is expected to be present and to talk freely. The large building used as an official dining room at the time of the funeral obsequies for the Meiji Emperor has been given for the use of these children and is now occupied, while in addition other buildings are being provided.

2. *The Fukudenkwai Ikuji-In (or Children's Hall).* This is located at Kameido machi, Tokyo, and was established in 1879 by volunteer donations from the United Buddhist sects. The contributions are given annually, and in addition warm clothing is supplied in winter from the private purses of the Imperial Family. Of the 147 children supported in this institution, 41 are orphans, 4 deserted and 102 neglected children. If under three years of age, children are placed in farmers' homes. After that they are cared for in the Institute. Here the family system is imitated, each family consisting of twelve members. On reaching school age the children are sent to the public schools, and those showing special aptitude are allowed to take higher courses.

3. *Tokyo Ikusei-En (Children's Home).*—This is located at Minami-cho, Aoyama ward, Tokyo, and was established in 1899. Its supporters number 778 and contribute privately, the original incentive being the great tidal wave which dev-

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astated the northeastern part of the main island some years ago. At this time Hatsu Kitagawa rescued 26 orphans. The Empress sent her representative to assist in the work in 1918. The total number of children in this institution is 43, including 13 orphans. These are cared for in rooms containing about twelve persons, the older children caring for the younger and the matron is regarded as the mother or kind supervisor. Christian ethics are applied in conducting the home.

4. *The Sugamo Branch of the Tokyo Yoiku-In (or Home for Dependent Children).* The president is Viscount Shibusawa, and the institution was established in 1909. There are 445 children cared for here, including 114 orphans, waifs and strays 129, deserted 31, and lost 59. Kindergarten and elementary schools are provided for the fit from 4-17 years of age, with special classes for the feeble-minded and otherwise abnormal children. To inculcate habits of industry the inmates are required to paste envelopes, knit, etc. in addition to their daily study, and for this work they are paid in money and allowed to save their wages. About 20 such institutes are to be found in Tokyo and vicinity.

Of Reformatory Institutions there are the following:

1. *The Tokyo Reformatory* at Shibuya —This was probably the first of its kind established in Japan. At present it is managed by members of the Nichiren sect of Buddhists. From 1890-97, annual contributions were granted by the Department of the Imperial Household. The number of children cared for at present is 33, ranging from 7-16 years. At every chapel assembly, morals are inculcated by the reading of the Imperial Rescript and the teaching of Nichiren's precepts. In addition a common school education is given, with instruction in horticulture and the trades. In order to protect their reputations after they leave school their real names are concealed and new names given them. Great care is taken about allowing intercourse with their families. The pupils are divided into 12 groups, according to merit, and the first-class children are treated as elders regardless of age.

2. *Katei Gakko (or Home School).*— This was established at Sugamo in 1899 by Kosuke Tomeoka. When their newly erected building burned to the ground the work received a check, but in 1905, a good-sized donation was received from the Imperial Family's private purse. This made the foundation more solid. In 1909 the institution was made an adjunct to the Tokyo prefectural government, and in the same year laundry and carpentering departments were added. In 1914 two farm projects were started in the Hokkaido, Kitami province, and 24 of the inmates settled upon these tracts of land.

The number of students at present is 42. Having received students through direct request and official order the home is training them by the family system under strict regulations. Each family cottage accommodates ten or fifteen members. The head of the household and his wife train the boys. Sometimes students are placed in private homes. The officials occasionally visit these homes and the guardians and encourage regular communication. In addition earnest endeavors and constant attention and direction for those retired from the institute and those under its charge, are features of this Home School.

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3. *The Inokashira School.*—This is at Kisshoji, Kita Tama Gun. It is one of the affiliated institutes of the Tokyo Yoiku-In (or Home for Poor Children), its President being Viscount Shibusawa. In 1897, on the occasion of the demise of the Empress Dowager Eisho, a fund amounting to over ¥16,000 was bestowed upon the city of Tokyo from the department of the Imperial Household which, being made the foundation fund, encouraged the citizens to make contributions. In 1900 this school was established and the number of students at present is 156, besides 79 others under its charge. In addition it will receive incorrigibles from 8 to 19 years of age, especially boys from 14 to 15 years, who are in the majority. At first, these were placed in separate homes and after being thoroughly instructed and trained were allowed to move into the dormitory, while those showing the best results of reformation are placed in charge of commissioned educators. Since the homes of the boys are almost all either unknown or undesirable, the institution makes earnest efforts to effect connection with these homes and improve them. It also pays great attention to the inspection and reformation of the youth domiciled in private homes and also looks after those who have retired from the Reformatory.

4. *The Ogasawara Shusei Gaku-En (or Reformatory).*—This si at Chichijima, on Ogasawara Island and was situated in this remote island in order to avoid the temptations of the outer world and make reformation easier for the boys. There are 39 inmates and 101 specials domiciled in private homes. The family system is in force. Regular school lessons are studied in the morning, and farming is practiced in the afternoon. Besides official visitors, student visitors go to the private homes from time to time to keep in touch with boys living outside the Home. Once a month lectures on ethics are given, and the younger inmates are required to write letters home; in addition official reports are made to parents and guardians from time to time, and supervision is exercised even after the boys have left the Home.

Of schools for neglected children there are eleven elementary private institutions in Tokyo. One of these is Sozan School whose principal is Hon. Shigenobu Hirayama, the founder of *The Japan Magazine.* The pupils in this school number 117 and they receive elementary education, as well as schoolbooks and supplies, entirely free.

Tokyo municipality provides eleven schools for these neglected children. In 1890 when the present Emperor was proclaimed Crown Prince, the happy occasion was celebrated by the Meiji Emperor and the Empress who contributed a special fund to this work, and thus these schools were started, and now there are 9,254 in attendance. Besides the school lessons an attempt is made to improve the homes through the agency of the pupils. In addition to the day schools, there are 41 night schools for boys who have had to work before completing their school course. The total enrollment is 7,334, with books provided and no fees charged.

Finally we may record here the names of some educational and philanthropic institutions not coming under the foregoing classification.

1. *The Takinogawa Gaku-En (or Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children).*—This is located at Sugamo, and has a train-

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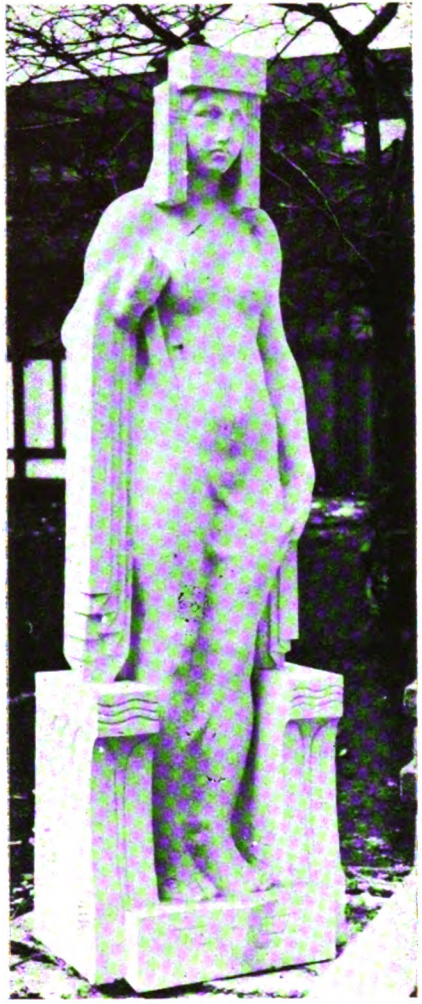

Figures Elected the Front of Peace Building

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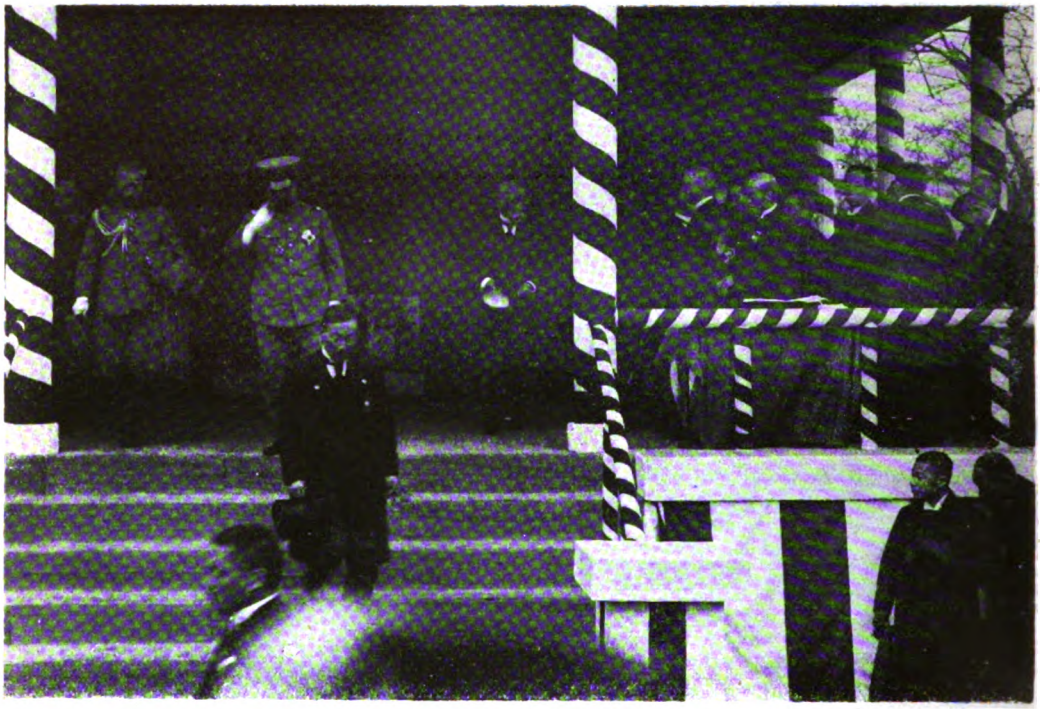
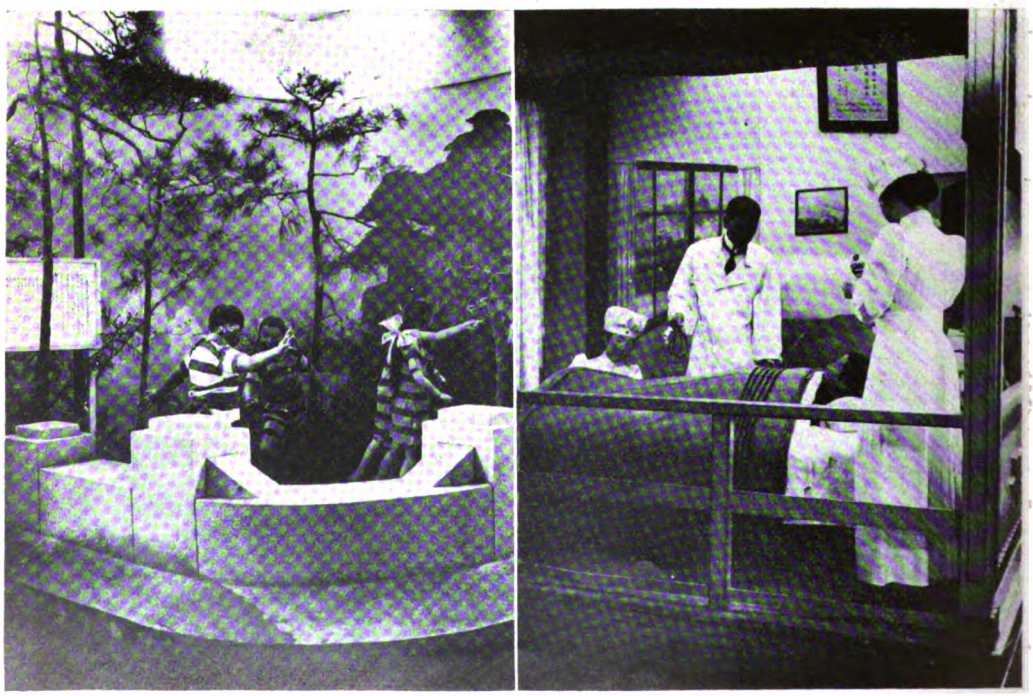


H. I. H. prince Kan-in Returning After the
Tokyo Peace Exhidition Opening



Exhibits of Japan Red Cross Society, in Sanitary Building

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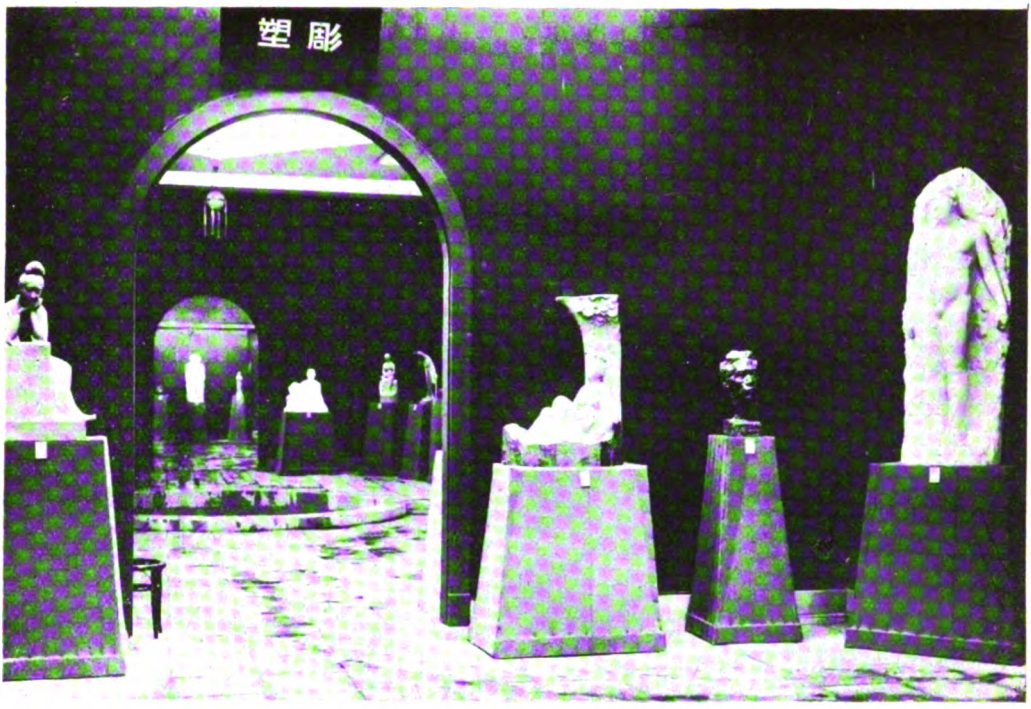

Sculpture Exhibit, Fine Arts Building

Architectural Rooms in the Arts Building

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Rafts Afloat, Akita

A Virgin Cryptomeria Forest, Akita

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ing school for nurses in connection with the Children's Home. Ryoichi Ishii, the superintendent, rescued 30 children at the time of the earthquake of 1891, and brought them to Tokyo from Owari and Mino provinces. This was the beginning of the work, as two of the children were found to be feeble-minded and Mr. Ishii felt keenly the need of training specialists to care for them. So he began to study the subject and to experiment. The sound girls he educated and trained as nurses, that they might have a vocation. In 1918, the Empress graciously contributed ¥1,000. At present there are 54 defective children and ten nurses in training; children below 14 years number 13; those below 20 years, 21; those above 20 years, 20. All are living in dormitories, and are cared for by the nurses day and night. They have 25 periods of schooling per week (1 period is 25-35 minutes), when they are given mental and physical exercises, training in articulation, drill for the senses, reading, writing, and spelling, trades, etc. A charge of ¥15 is usually made for dormitory and tuition per month, but in some special cases this is remitted.

2. *The Fujikura Gaku-En* (School for Feeble-Minded) and (3) the Mojin Shin-An Kyokai (Acupuncture and Massage School for the Blind) are devoted to preparing defectives for self support, as also the (4) Dōai-Kunmo-In and the (5) Nippon Mojin Kyokai.

Of government-built schools there are the (6) Tokyo School for the Blind and (7) Tokyo Deaf-and-Dumb Institute. Furthermore there is the (8) Rakusekisha, an institute to cure stammering established in 1903. Those already cured number 6,114 persons.

Of relief work undertaken by women there are (9) the Tokyo Women's Home of the Salvation Army with its various activities, such as prison visiting, protecting travellers, rescue work, etc.

Of the Young Women's Christian Association there is the Friends of Travelers work and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union there is the Tokyo Women's Home. These are devoting themselves to rescuing girls from houses of prostitution, or from kidnappers at Asakusa Park or in railway stations, or in dangerous situations.

As to free dispensaries and aid for prospective mothers, the Red Cross Society of Japan supports valuable work of this nature. The president is Mr. S. Hirayama of our Magazine.

There are about thirty other institutions on a smaller scale but of the same nature in Tokyo. The leading one is the Saiseikai (Relief Society) whose president is Prince I. Tokugawa. In 1911, the Meiji Emperor bestowed ¥1,500,000 as a fund for free treatment and dispensary work for proletarians. Having this Imperial donation as a foundation fund, Prince Katsura, the premier of the day, after consulting with wealthy citizens of the six great cities of the empire, finally raised the magnificent sum of ¥25,890,000. Consequently this incorporation established six free dispensaries within the city of Tokyo, and also, provided hospitals, free dispensaries, a circulating medical corps and free dispensary, and at the same time provided a system of commissioned physicians for the free-dispensaries throughout the Empire.

At present there are found 34 free-dispensary stations in the entire country, but 14 of these are in the city of Tokyo.

The number of patients in these Free dispensaries under direct control reach

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222,768; and the number of day's sickness 6,501,629.

The president of this Saisei hospital, in which a thousand patients are receiving free-treatment during one year, is Dr. Kitazato, the noted authority.

The work of protecting ex-convicts; Tokyo Ex-Convict Protection Station—This was established in 1883 and is now at Moto-yanagiwara machi, Kanda ward, by Taneaki Hara, as an individual enterprise. In 1897, on the occasion when the Empress Dowager Eishō expired, he especially protected the ex-convicts who left the following prisons according to the act of general left amnesty. At the outset, he assisted men only, but from 1904, he received women too. From 1909, he received ill-treated children and waifs and strays. He was decorated with the specific Blue Ribbon Medal for this merit. During the last year, he rendered protection to 831 persons. The grand total of the ex-convicts assisted and protected by him since the beginning of his work is 6,198, of which 607 were women.

Besides this, there are others of the same kind in Tokyo viz., The Rosaku-Kan (attached to a certain Buddhist society), the Jiritsu Kan (Independent institute), the Hoko-kai (attached to Soto Zen-sect), the Tokyo Bukkyo Jisai-kai, the Tokyo Jisai-kai (attached to Nichiren sect), the Shisai-kai, the Hachioji Fuyoen, etc.

As to relief for the needy and relief work for calamity sufferers, there is, first, the Tokyo Municipal Poor-House. It was re-established in 1872. If we trace back its origin, we find about 1787, when Sadanobu Matsudaira was minister of state in the Tokugawa administration it was originated, as he instructed the citizens to economize the municipal expenditure and save part, and then one-seventh of the total savings they, should devote to relieve paupers within Edo city, and the plan still continues. It was at the outset a private establishment, but in 1890, it came under the jurisdiction of Tokyo municipality. Those receiving aid at present are divided into four classes: viz.,

(1) Paupers orphans and individuals: who have lived over 2 years in the city andcannot work for a living because of their physical defects.

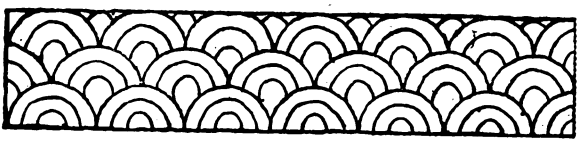
(2) Sick travelers.

(3) Deserted children.

(4) Delinquent youth.

The foundation fund of this institute has reached over ¥480,000. The assessed value of its entire property is over ¥1,480,000. The president is Viscount Shibusawa. There are nine more of the same kind of institutes in Tokyo. The statistics of the past fiscal year are as follows:

Paupers 472; sick travelers 1,097; deserted children 451; bereaved 92; lost children 87; delinquent youth 142, etc.



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THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN

Report of the Thirtieth Annual Meeting and Awards

On May 5th, the day before the annual meeting, the awarding of honors took place on the second floor of the Society's Building. His Imperial Highness, Prince Kanin, the Honorary President, was present and personally presented medals to 263 persons from the various branches and also badges for special services to 3,355 persons.

President Hirayama presided and there were present also the two vice-presidents Tokugawa and Sakamoto, directors, and permanent councillors, besides 30,000 members and guests. After the medals and badges had been awarded President Hirayama presented honors and certificates to those who had earned them, and after this refreshments were served.

The Annual Meeting

On May 6th, fortunately a fair day, 27,672 members assembled on the luxwriant grassy spaces of Hibiya Park. Of the Imperial family we may mention Prince Kan-in, Prince and Princesses Higashi-Fushimi, Nashimoto, Kuni, Kitashirakawa and Takeda. Among the principal guests, were Mr. Ono, Vice-Minister of War, Mr. Ide, Vice-Minister of the Navy, General. Nishikawa, Divisional Commander, Dr. Tsuruta, chief of the Surgical Bureau, Dr. Suzuki, chief of the Naval Surgical Bureau and the superintendents of the respective branch offices.

At 10.11 a.m. Her Imperial Majesty the Empress accompanied by Miss Chigusa, a court lady, Mr. Omori, the lord steward to Her Imperial Majesty, and attendants arrived and were welcomed by their Imperial Highnesses the Princes and Princesses of the Blood and all the officials and members and then entered the Imperial Rest Room. While Her Majesty was taking a rest, President Hirayama, Tokugawa and Sakamoto, two vice-Presidents and other officials, honorary members, Marchioness Nabeshima, Viscountess dowager Motono, and Presidents of the Ladies Volunteer Nursees' Association, were granted an audience with Her Majesty. Then the President presented the reports and other documents and orally reported in regard to the present state of the Red Cross Society to Her Imperial Majesty. After this the honorary Prince President accompanied by the other officials assembled in the Meeting Hall. President Hirayama made the annual report of business during the year 1921 and submitted a financial statement; the supplementary election of the permanent councillor followed. Then Mr. Usami, the superintendent of the Tokyo Branch, made a motion to commit this to a special committee and it was so voted unanimously. The President then appointed Messrs. K. Usami, H. Horiuchi, and M. Orihara a committee of three and this committee elected the following three candidates, viz.: Marquis Hachisuka,

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Count J. Sano, General K. Oshima. Thus it was reported by the President and it was so voted unanimously.

While the National song Kimigayo was being rendered and Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes and Princesses were still standing Her Imperial Majesty the Empress entered the Hall and addressed the audience in the following gracious words, spoken in a clear sweet voice:

"We are exceedingly happy to attend this thirtieth annual meeting of the Red Cross Society of Japan, and are pleased to meet all the members and friends here assembled.

The work of this Society is extending its activities every year. At this time the Special Relief Corps sent to the needy and the reports of the work done are quite encouraging to us all.

We earnestly hope that you, the members of this society, each and all will unite in studying world conditions and making all possible efforts to fulfill the mission of this Society."

The Honorary President at once responded as follows:

"On the occasion of the thirtieth annual meeting of our Society it is a great honor to enjoy your Majesty's gracious presence and to hear this cheering message from your Imperial Majesty. As your Majesty has wisely noted, the progress of our Society tends to advance year by year and its foundations are strengthened ever more and more. This is indeed due to the beneficence of your Majesty, for which we are very grateful. We shall therefore earnestly strive hereafter to fulfill the expectations of your Majesty through our utmost efforts."

Then President Hirayama pronounced the meeting adjourned. While Her Majesty was quietly retiring from the Assembly Hall all the audience of thirty thousand gave farewell Banzais with one accord. Her Majesty wore a simple gown of delicate lavender silk and a white hat paused three times to respond cordially to the cheers. President Hirayama acting as guide called Her attention to the prize banners displayed on the east side of the hall, and her Majesty then paused to glance in that direction.

President Hirayama's speech was substantially as follows:

"It is a great pleasure to us to enjoy the gracious presence of the Honorary Prince-President, Prince Kanin, at the Thirtieth General Annual Meeting of the Red Cross Society of Japan and also to meet you, the member and friends, on this auspicious occasion.

Our Society has been under the patronage of our most gracious and benevolent Empress for years and furthermore we are profoundly touched to have the gracious presence of Her Majesty at this annual meeting to-day.

Since the outline of business done and the financial statement of our society for the year 1921 have been printed and distributed among you, I will now give my report concerning the important points demanding your consideration.

The two special relief corps sent to eastern Siberia in November, 1920, returned home in November, 1921. And again in place of these another special relief corps was sent and is still engaged in the Military Hospital there.

Our immigration to Alexandrovsk, and Saghalien, has remarkably increased. Subsequently many became sick and were unable to get help as the sanitary equipment of our army alone is unable to meet the demands. Accordingly our society

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organized a special Relief Corps and sent it there on July, 1921, and this is still at work.

In regard to the relief material loaned in order to relieve Austro-Hungarian captives in Siberia in June, 1919, and also the advance to make provision against cold weather for relief of captives in Siberia by the urgent request of the leading Commissioner of the Austro-Hangarian Red Cross Society on September, 1920, it was decided not to claim the repayment in either case by the Permanent council of our Red Cross Society. Again after relief funds for the children of Germany and Austria, ¥10,000 toward the Red Cross Society of Germany and ¥5,000 toward the Red Cross Society of Austria had been contributed by us both countries cordially expressed their appreciation to our Society.

Kumazo Kuwata, L.L.D., who attended both the tenth International Red Cross and the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Red Cross League, having visited the respective Red Cross Societies of European countries, returned home in March, 1922. And also in the same month in the same city, when the Second General conference of the League of the Red Cross was held Dr. Arata Ninagawa, adviser in Foreign affairs, Mr. Tetsuichiro Miyake, secretary of the Legation in Switzerland, Dr. I. Ogawa, President of Mukden Hospital, who traveling Europe. Mr. Kichiro Arai, medical member of our society were commissioned as a committee to attend said conference. We received the telegraphic message that said conference was successfully closed on April 1st.

Our membership increased during the year 1921 by 88,914. The total number at present being 2,060,040 and the amount of various fund increased during the year reached over ¥1,314,000 and the entire total over ¥38,387,000.

Since relief work is increasing in extent year by year, the training of those engaged in the work and the ecquipment of materials, of course, treated by our relief is requiring corps more attention those have reached 160,047, the number of tuberculous patients 222,701 ; the circuit relief stations and the summer health resorts for children too have greatly increased, and moreover of new enterprises at the Headquarters, from this fiscal year. The Maternity Hospital and the midwife training school have already been established within the premises of the Red Cross Hospital. We are also preparing to spread the principles of our Society among the youth of the second generation by forming Juvenile Red Cross branches and we are planning to diffuse knowledge concerning the spirit of the Red Cross work and of existing conditions by establishing a Red Cross Museum within the premises at Headquarters, therein displaying books, documents, and articles concerning the Red Cross at home and abroad and holding lecture meetings and motion-picture entertainments, etc.

In short, though the main object of our Society is to aid the wounded and sick in war time, the same as before, yet in the time of peace, we are earnestly endeavoring to extend the scope of our work to contribute to the world's weal we therefore hope that all of you perceiving this aim to be wise and good will exert your utmost efforts for the prosperity of our work.

New Red Cross Free Maternity Hospital

A charity maternity hospital, completed after six months' work and financed by

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the Japan Red Cross Society, was opened on the 9th, ult. The new building is in Shimo-Shibuya. Lieut-General Yamanashi, Minister of War, Baron Goto Mayor, Mr. Hirayama, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, Marquis Tokugawa and Mr. Sakamoto, Vice-Presidents of the association, Dr. Sato, President of the Red Cross Hospital, Baron Ishiguro, ex-President of the Red Cross Society, Marchioness Nabeshima, President of the Public Nursing Association, and several hundred other prominent persons were present.

THE INSTITUTION OF A JUNIOR SOCIETY

Over the President's signature the following notice was sent to eachbranch society:

Since the European war great attention has been paid to the question of Peace-Time Work for the Red Cross Societies. In Article 25 of the Peace Treaty the matter is mentioned,and when the International League of Red Cross Societies was established, thes ubject was further discussed.

In accordance with these recommendations, the Red Cross Society of each nation is endeavoring to provide suitable work for the Societies in time of peace. One suggestion relates to the organization of a Junior Society. This was made in March, 1920, at a Convention of the League. At the second meeting, further recommendations were made and our Society decided to begin at once plans for the protection and education of children.

The purpose of these Junior Auxiliary Societies is to cultivate a human spirit among children of the primary schools, to inculcate a spirit of helpfulness in the second generation while characters are yet plastic, and to make children careful of their own health and eager to help others maintain physical efficiency.

In order to attain these objects it is deemed advisable to organize branch societies in every district as soon as possible.

The following provisions for Junior work were approved:

I. Members shall be admitted only from the fifth and sixth and higher grammar school grades, but in cases of necessity children as low as the fourth grade may become members.

II. The work shall consist in general of:

(1) Talks on Red Cross Work.

(2) Talks on Sanitation, etc.

(3) Aid in times of sickness and calamities. Presents of manual work to be given to the poor.

(4) Correspondence with children both at home and in foreign lands.

(5) Lectures, distribution of circulars, moving pictures, athletic exercises, exhibitions, bazaars, as educative agencies.

III. No collections shall be made.

IV. These branch societies shall choose officers as follows: director, vice-director, managing secretary, and councillors—all to be honorary. In addition committees shall be constituted, and these shall be chosen by the members.

V.—The badge as represented at the end of this report shall be adopted and one presented to each member and officer.

These provisions are here given only in outline. Acceptance or rejection shall be left to the discretion of the head of each local society.

As this work is closely connected with the schools, it will be advisable to work in co-operation with the local authorities, teachers, sanitary officers, secretaries,

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school physicians, etc. When the Red Cross Society consulted the educational authorities about the matter much encouragement was received, which we esteemed an honor to our work.

While it is desirable that each locality should organize a branch, we realize that conditions are different in different places, and that allcannot begin at once. The work may auspiciously undertaken only when the time is ripe. Where other juvenile organizations exist, it may be possible to co-operate and thus avoid duplication. Where the local conditions seem unpropitious for all the activities of a junior society, a small beginning may be made and its scope later extended.

An exchange of correspondence, both home and foreign, has many advantages. It promotes the spirit of mutual helpfulness, gives breadth of view without necessitating travel, extends knowledge of history geography, customs and manners, etc., by means of the letters, drawings, and photographs, received. At first the attempt will be made between children in Japan, and if successful this will be extended to include those living in foreign countries. At present we shall "make haste slowly."

The badge is intended to strengthen the spirit of unity and mutual respect and hence its presentation should be made a ceremonious matter, the recipient promising to make an honest effort to carry on the work of the society. It should never be given carelessly. As to allowing the children a vote in the management of the affairs of the society, this, it is believed, will foster independence and train members in self-governing habits, and give respect for leaders.

As the co-operation of school officials is vitally important it will be necessary to hold meetings to inform such of the various features of the work, sanitary measures, to supply materials for relief and emergency work, nursing, and all important lines of activity.

In short, since this work is quite new in Japan, it is desirable that the sympathetic co-operation and advice of the community leaders should first be secured in each locality where the establishment of a junior society is projected, in order that when once organized it may be completely successful.

DESIGN OF JUNIOR BADGE

Front View

The material is celluloid. The design is a red cross on a white ground. The words "Junior Red Cross" are stamped below the cross. The blue circular line around the edge indicates a junior's and the gold circular line an officer's rank.

REPORT ON THE RUSSIAN FAMINE

Mr. Sakamoto reported that contributions of materials and expressions of warm sympathy had been sent to the refugees collected in Siberia.

In regard to the famine in European Russia, we are very sorry to hear that our Society has been criticized as coldly regarding the suffering of last winter without making any efforts to relieve it. It is true that we were unable to render effective aid but the various reasons for this seem to us sufficiently cogent to explain our inactivity. These were, briefly stated, geographic remoteness, economic conditions, failure to receive

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definite instructions from the government although holding ourselves in readiness to co-operate internationally in this as in other matters. It is true that since the war broke out we sent out special Relief Corps to England, France, Russia, Vladivostok, etc. In addition we co-operated with our government in sending necessary supplies to Russia for the relief of Austro-Hungarian captives, assistance to the Polish orphans in Russia and the famine sufferers in North China, and more recently to German and Austrian children. We are still maintaining relief units in Saghalien and other parts of Siberia, and have shown a readiness to co-operate in all worthy international undertakings as the public has noted with approval. Our expenditure has already amounted to ¥1,680,000. We never willingly overlooked the suffering in European Russia, but on account of the distance and inherent difficulties were unable to give the aid we desired to render.

We received very recently a request through our Consul-General at Harbin, Mr. Yamanouchi, for the refugees flooding the Far East after having escaped from the Bolshevik atrocities. These numbered 80,000 and 25,00 of them are concentrated in Harbin. Being unable to get work, they are in extreme distress and in need of chemical, medical and surgical supplies, gynaecological instruments, etc. After investigation our Society decided to appropriate ¥9,000 for this purpose, and are sending seventy boxes of supplies, including sheets, shirting, etc. We trust this explanation will reach and satisfy our friends abroad and that they will understand our hearts are ever ready to respond to cries for help, but our ability is limited in various ways.

Prince Kan-in's Visit to the Tokyo Peace Exhibition

The visit of His Imperial Highness, Prince Kan-in, its Honorary President, was a great honor and highly appreciated by us.

The Tokyo Peace Exhibition was foriually opened on March 10th, but on March 23rd H.I.H. Prince Kan-in, Honorary President of the same, accompanied by Mr. Fukuda a military officer, paid a visit. After a short rest, His Highness carefully inspected every hall on the precsincts under the guidance of Governor Usami, president of the Exhibition ; in the Sanitation Hall especially His Highness earnestly observed the Exhibits of the Red Cross Society. Mr. Sakamoto welcomed His Highness and explained the exhibits.

Visit of H.I.H. the Prince Regent

H.I.H. the Prince-Regent accompanied by Mr. Irie, Grand Chamberlain, and Count Chinda, Senior Steward, and Mr. Nara, a military officer, graciously paid a visit to the Tokyo Peace Exhibition on March 27th. His Imperial Highness, in a light dress coat and silkhat, appeared in a very genial humor ; he was welcomed by President Usami, Vice-President Ohara, Mr. Hirayama, chief of awards, and Baron Goto, Mayor of Tokyo, and escorted to the reception saloon. After a short rest, under the guidance of President Usami, His Imperial Highness together with H.I.H. Prince Kan-in gradually inspected the different Exhibition halls in order. On this occasion three aeroplanes handled by Takahashi, Yasuoka, and Yasu, three aviators, soared up into the air to welcome the Prince. Their Imperial Highnesses were delighted and glanced up from the bower of cherry trees which had begun to bloom. In the Exhibit Hall of the

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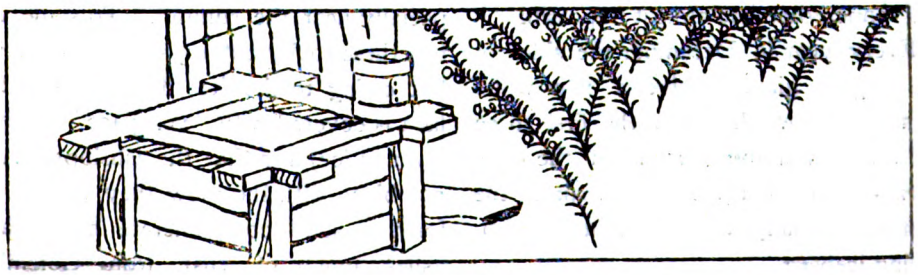
Red Cross Society expecially, Mr. Sakamoto welcomed the Imperial party. Then Prince Kan-in advised Mr. Sakamoto to explain the exhibits for H.I.H. the Prince Regent. So he gave detailed explanations of most of the Exhibits and His Imperial Highness seemed pleased.

Commencement Exercises for Nurses of The Red Cross Hospital

On March 23rd, in the Hospital of the Japan Red Cross Society, the 44th commencement for nurses graduated from the same institution took place. On this occasion, H.I.H. Princess Kuni, on behalf of H.I.H. Princess Kan-in, president of the Volunteer Woman Nurses Society and H.I.H. Princess Nashimoto, honorary member, graciously appeared. In addition Marchioness Nabeshima, president Viscountess Motono, vice-president of the same Society and secretaries Tsugumori and Takenaka, Mr. Sawa, Executive Secretary and Mr. Goto, permanent commissioner, Viscount Ishiguro, ex-president, Mr. Hirayama, president of the Red Cross Society and Marquis Tokugawa, vice-president, Viscount Saneyoshi, director, Nagasaki, director, Dr. Sato, president of the same hospital and medical staff and nurses, and secretaries of local branches were present.

After this diplomas were awarded to the representative of graduates and prizes to the representative of excellent students. The speech by the deputy princess on behalf of the honorary President, suggestions by Dr. Sato and President Hirayama and a speech by Viscount Ichiguro, representing the guests and a response by the representative of the graduating class followed. Then to the best students, mementoes and memorial prizes by Hashimoto, Hirai and Ishiguro awarded were and then all sang the Red Cross Society Song. Immediately afterward a memorial photograph was taken.



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A WINTER ASCENT OF MOUNT FUJI

By MAJOR ORDE LEES

IN nothing is convention more hidebound than in the matter of mountain climbing. Fixed dates mark the "yamabaraki" for each and every pilgrim's goal, and Fuji finds no favor with the devotees before July 15 nor after September 10.

Even the guide-books give little encouragement to the snow-craftsman other than to make passing reference to the fact that the great symbolical peak has been climbed occasionally at dates without the recognized season and that plucky Mr. Nonaka and his plucky wife attempted to spend the winter on the summit. Unluckily the adventurous couple fell victims to scurvey (probably through trying to live on tinned meats) and had to be rescued. Fortunately for them and their rescuers the calamity occurred before the snows of December had rendered rescue almost impossible.

Every year in December the sides of the mighty giant receive a new white mantle of snow which, for the first three or four thousand feet from the top, freezes into solid ice and makes the summit virtually one great uncompromising iceberg.

There are tales of those who have previously reached the top in midwinter on ski, but as ski will not "bite" on sloping ice the ski-climbers must have discarded their treacherous footgear thousands of feet before reaching the summit. Again the report of 15 feet of snow which a party of Japanese climbers are alleged to have found on January 24 at the seventh station (10,693 ft.) must be received with caution.

Although the little hut at the seventh station January 28 was nearly buried by drift snow which had piled up in front of the hut three or four feet deep, the snow all around, and for that matter all over the mountain side, was nowhere more than 24 inches deep, and was mostly in the form of solid ice.

Even at that date, however, owing to the effects of the insolation of the sun on black surfaces, the ash-screes and lava outcrops stand out naked in places, especially near the summit. To some extent these rocky outcrops aid the climber, but owing to the fact that much of the lava is covered with "ver-glace" (a thin layer of ice) and that the ashslopes have combined with the snow they thawed to form a solid conglomerate of ice and ashes, much of what, from Gotemba, appears to offer an adventitious aid to the climber, proves, on closer acquain-

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tance, to be a serious menace, offering no foothold for the climber's crampons but an adamant resistance to his ice-axe.

The successful climb of Fuji was not made without a great deal of careful preparation, organization, hard work and a preliminary reconnaissance on the mountain itself. On the other hand, starting from Gotemba single-handed, and with no equipment other than a steel-shod alpenstock, I succeeded in reaching the summit and returning to Gotemba in a little over 12 hours, on December 18, but then there was very little snow on the mountain, except at the very summit, so that it was "dead easy."

Miss Fuji received the main part of her winter mantle on January 12 and the three succeeding days. From thence she became an ideal worthy of a climber's respectful homage. In the summer she flirts with the errand-boys of Tokyo and offers no serious resistance even to the little schoolgirls. The mountaineer disdains to woo her then. To attempt to climb Fuji, at present, without ice-axe, crampons and ski or snow-shoes would be a mere waste of time, besides being very foolhardy. Even to reach Hoeizan, the sixth station, without these aids would be little short of a miracle.

For the next two months, and probably until the end of May, the summit cannot be reached without the equipment just mentioned. Suitable clothing is merely a matter of personal requirements and modification to suit the weather on the day the climb is made.

The winter climber's greatest enemy on Fuji is not the cold, but the violent hurricanes and blizzards that circle round these icy slopes, licking and swirling in the bowl of Hoeizan like tormented demons rushing out of hell. These winds, which vent their fury on the mountain side nine days out of ten, burst upon the mountaineer almost without any premonitory signs and threaten every minute to dislodge him from the ice-banks on which, by dint of axe and crampon, he has secured a precarious foothold.

The first attempt was made on January 28. Arriving at Gotemba at 12.07 o'clock early Sunday morning it was found necessary to walk the whole way to Tarobo Hut (No. 1. Station) through deep snow. Tarobo was reached at 5:30 a.m. A fire was soon going, tea was made and a rest was taken until daylight.

At 7 o'clock the climbers set forth, but having neither ski nor snow-shoes the time occupied from Tarobo to the base of Hoeizan, owing to wading through snow which was sometimes waist-deep between No. 1. and No. 2 stations, we were prevented from reaching the ridge of Hoeizan until 1.30 p.m.

Here a violent hurricane forced us to cling to the icy surface roped together, unable to move more than a few yards in a whole hour for fear of being whisked off the mountain side. When the hurricane subsided sufficiently to permit of further ascent the time was already too far advanced to make it possible to reach the summit and again reach Hoeizan before nightfall. The attempt of January 28 was therefore abandoned after reaching the eighth station.

On this occasion both of us wore ordinary knee-high rubber boots for the whole distance from Gotemba to the eighth station and back again. Gum-boots can be recommended as by far the best footgear for overcoming soft deep wet snow with impunity. Leather

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boots fitted with screwed-on "crampons" were carried the whole way, but when we needed them the wind gave no respite to change boots in safety. We returned to Gotemba at 8 o'clock in the evening, having been climbing continuously for 20 hours.

During this hard climb I had three fingers frost-bitten, although I was wearing a pair of wool gloves with seal's hair flying-gauntlets. The circulation was restored to the fingers only after prolonged friction accompanied by severe pain; the old idea of rubbing the affected part with snow is a fallacy which should never be adopted.

The equipment for the second attempt comprised six main items, as follows: rubber boots, snow-shoes, crampons screwed into leather boots, ice-axes, a sledge, flying suits.

Each component was an essential without which it is doubtful whether a successful climb could have been accomplished within a reasonable time. The rubber boots were used over the lower slopes, where much of the snow was in a thawing condition, and enabled us to wade up a running water-course.

To prevent the snow from entering the tops of the boots the simple expedient of turning the tops of the stockings over the tops of the boots was adopted. It is attention to just such small matters as this that make the difference between success and failure on difficult climbs.

The snow-shoes were home-made, on the Canadian plan. They were constructed from long strips of ash bent round to the requisite racquet-shape after immersion for an hour in a hot bath. The centres consisted of cross pieces of ash interwoven with bamboo strips and string. They served for crossing the soft deep snow found between the third and fourth stations and exceeded all expectations as to their value. They were worn with rubber boots, tied on with tape.

The crampons were also home-made from diamond-shaped pieces of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch steel turned over at the extremities to form spikes like shark's teeth. They were drilled with five holes through which passed the screws holding them to the soles of the boots. They too answered their purpose admirably. Excellent ice-axes were purchased at Mimatsu for 8 yen apiece. Although the whole of the ascent was accomplished almost without the cutting of a single step they were invaluable during the descent by night, preventing fatal "glissades" more than a score of times.

The sledge was a very necessary adjunct, needed for the transport of sleeping and camping gear over that portion of the route between Gotemba and Tarobo hut, which was snow covered. The heavy padded flying suits, known as "Sidcot" suits, made sleeping possible in the chilly air of Tarobo. A blanket each was also taken. A few necessary camping utensils—lantern, candles, paraffin, kindling wood, thermos flasks, water-bottles, cameras, spare socks, warm clothing and provisions—comprised the rest of the impedimenta. Food sufficient for three days was taken.

The train arrived at Gotemba at 12.07 o'clock on the morning of February 11, a national holiday. The Gotemba hotels were filled to capacity with press photographers taking part in a competition for the best photograph of Fuji. They arrived at all hours of the night and passed the remainder of it talking, laughing and making merry. In the early

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morning they were serenaded by the Gotemba brass band before setting off on foot, on horseback and in motor cars.

After considerable difficulty a small hand-cart was hired. On this was loaded the entire equipment including the sledge and a kettle purchased at the last moment.

One member of the party walked between the shafts whilst the other three hauled by means of straw ropes, and at 11 o'clock followed by most of the youth of Gotemba our party set out for Tarobo.

The day was moderately fine, but the barometer was falling fast, and at about noon a fresh breeze sprang up which gradually developed into a gale as the day wore on. The village of Nakabata was reached at 12:30 o'clock. It is about three miles from Gotemba. A light luncheon of beer and sandwiches was partaken of and thereafter not a human being was seen for two days.

Soon after leaving Nakabata, at a little over 2,500 feet, the first snow was encountered. At Umagaeshi the snow became so deep that the handcart was left in the hut there and all gear transferred to the sledge.

The stiffening gradient and mild temperature had made the load grow heavier and heavier, and now it seemed to weigh a ton. Water-bottles were frequently resorted to, especially the one which had a little whiskey in it "to keep the water from freezing." When these ran dry the trickling thaw-water in last year's wheel ruts was acceptable.

At 3:30 p.m. Tarobo's welcome hut hove in sight. An hour later the weary travellers had settled down to the cup that cheers.

By this time the storm had fairly set in with driving rain and wind. It was not until then that it was discovered that one pair of rubber boots and one pair of leather boots had dropped off the sledge between Umagaeshi and Tarobo. One member had to go back a mile and a half and find them, which he did before dusk.

The hut at Tarobo is empty, cheerless and draughty.

There are, however, plenty of trees for firewood in the vicinity.

After a supper of Japanese tinned beef, bread and butter cakes and tea we turned in in Sidcot suits and blankets, and Adams and Earwaker, who formed the supporting party, sat up by turns and kept the fire alight. The wind increased in violence from a gale to a hurricane. Rain fell in torrents. At times it seemed that the roof must be blown off the hut as its rafters creaked and groaned with the wind.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the rain stopped. Although it was misty and overcast, we decided to make a start there and then and at 7 o'clock we bade farewell to our two companions and set off on the 18-hour climb.

The thaw water was rushing down in a lava gully, and up this torrent we waded with our rubber boots. Across snow-fields it was necessary to use snow-shoes, as the snow was soft and often three feet deep in the drifts. This was the deepest snow found anywhere on the mountain.

The route selected followed the line of huts of the Gotemba ascent as far as No. 3 station (7,000 feet) which was reached at 11 a.m. after much hard work on snow-shoes. Hoeizan was avoided owing to the boisterous winds almost always present at that spot. A line was

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taken to the right and the only other hut touched at was No. 7.

Luncheon was partaken of at No. 3 hut, after which the gradient steepens very considerably. The surface of the snow was not yet too hard for the snow-shoes to bite, so these were not exchanged for crampons until the level of No. 6 hut was reached (9,000 feet). Here the surface was icy for the most part.

At No. 7 hut (10,200 feet) the whole surface was covered with a thin layer of solid ice, on which no form of footgear other than crampons could possibly hold. Here it was decided to "cache" the snow-shoes, rubber boots, cameras and knapsacks in order to make a dash for the top, lightly equipped.

No. 7 hut was left at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the climbing became steeper and increasingly difficult.

The crampons held so well that it was not necessary to cut steps, but the axes were frequently used to cut hand-holds. At 10,500 feet we joined ourselves together with parachute-tape, which is capable of supporting the weight of two men.

A slip at this point would have meant a "glissade" down a 3,000 foot ice-glacis and would have ended in almost certain death.

Only 2,000 feet lay between us and the summit, which it was scheduled to reach at 5.30 o'clock; but climbing continuously over treacherous snow for five thousand feet, at a slope of nearly thirty degrees, tires the fittest of climbers, and the estimate of two and a half hours to the top was exceeded by an hour and a half.

The summit was reached at 7 o'clock.

The summit was gained at a spot a little to the East of the gap by which summer pilgrims, on the Gotemba ascent, usually enter the crater. Only a brief halt was made, sufficient to tie to a rock, close to the hut in that place, our identification mark—a six-inch aluminum foot-rest from the rudder-bar of an Avro airplane. It is tied by parachute-tape to the rock which is in a prominent position, about 30 yards northeast of the hut and on the inner edge of the crater lip.

The descent, as descents always are, was much more perilous than the ascent. Slip after slip occurred; the climbers alternately saving each other's lives by the parachute-tape rope. Every slip was potentially fatal. To make matters worse dense mists began to rise up the mountain's sides, shutting out the view and the kindly moon. At 11,000 feet we were enveloped in a thick fog from which we never wholly emerged the whole remainder of the way down, though the moon was just discernible at intervals. By it we were able to take our bearings from time to time.

All attempts to find the cache were futile in the fog, and very reluctantly the equipment—and the food—had to be abandoned to be retrieved another day; the ice had been much too hard to leave any definite tracks on the way up, and it was too dark to see the slight trail.

Great difficulty was experienced in keeping any direction at all. The compass had been mislaid. The gradient and the moon were our only guides. The loss of the rubber boots and the snow-shoes was a serious handicap; especially when the snow-fields around the base were reached. An hour before midnight we were wading through snow a couple of feet deep, sinking in at every step for want of snow-shoes.

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Boots and socks were soon wet through and the danger of frost-bite had to be guarded against by keeping continually on the move.

At midnight we passed over a great avalanche (which must be a rarity on Fuji) evidently due to dislodgements by the previous night's rain. This is an unexpected danger on such a mountain, but one which future climbers should take into consideration. The one in question was of sufficient magnitude to have overwhelmed a good sized building.

A few minutes after midnight, in a temporary break in the fog, we found ourselves more than a mile east of Tarobo. A new course was set and, wading through soft snow, the outgoing tracks were picked up just before the fog again descended.

With great difficulty these tracks were followed almost to the hut, when a slight lifting of the fog revealed the hut, not more than 50 yards away.

At 12.45 o'clock Monday morning Tarobo was safely reached. Five minutes later the fog descended thicker than ever, trees less than ten yards away did not lift again until 7 o'clock.

A fire was lighted and wet things left to dry while we rolled ourselves up in blankets and flying-suits and lay down to three hours' sleep. A little tea was available, but practically all the rest of the food had been lost in the cache on the mountain nearly 12 hours beforehand. The single remaining packet of sandwiches was reserved for breakfast, so half of a four-ounce "Kasuteira" cake made a frugal supper.

At 7 o'clock the remains of the equipment were placed on the sledge and hauled down to Umagaeshi. Here the sledge was left as a present to anyone who would like to go and get it and the handcart again put into commission.

The gradient made for such easy running that the climbers took turns at alternately pulling and riding in the handcart down the eight-mile hill into Gotemba, which was reached at 10.30 o'clock in the morning. We arrived at Tokyo at 2.30 in the afternoon.

We made a vow we would recover our lost property the following week end. Arriving at Gotemba at 9.45 o'clock Saturday night we hired a motor-car which took us a mile beyond Nakabata. We walked the rest of the way to the Tarobo hut, where we rested for three hours.

A start was made up the mountain at 3 o'clock in the morning. The weather was perfect and the moon made traveling almost as easy as by daylight; moreover, the surface of the snow was everywhere frozen as hard as a side-walk. The 4,500 feet were climbed in three hours and the Ridge of Hoeizan reached at 6 o'clock.

We witnessed a glorious winter sunrise from near Fuji's crest, but with the dawn there sprang up one of those blinding blizzards for which Hoeizan had previously distinguished itself.

A slight mistake in the situation of the rocks of Hoeizan involved us in an exceedingly stiff climb of some 250 feet at an angle of about 60 degrees before we were able to surmount the ridge. This was the only piece of real climbing done on the two trips.

The ridge of Hoeizan is one great snow drift with here and there a dangerous cornice; but nowhere is the snow more than four feet deep as the ice-axes touched bottom on every sounding.

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While an argument now took place as to the most probable position of the cache, the blizzard increased; the icy particles whisked along by the wind quite blinded the eyes and caused considerable pain. Often it was impossible to see from one hut to the next, and a comprehensive view of the mountain side was quite out of the question. There was nothing for it but to visit each hut in turn, and in this quest we ascended to a height of 11,500 feet before finally deciding that the cache must be "miles lower down," as Mr. Crisp put it.

Willingly, to get out of the awful blizzard, we commenced the descent. Hut after hut was searched, on two different routes, some eight huts in all. When you long for the shelter of a hut on Fuji none is to be found, when you wish that only one existed on the mountain and that that one marked your cache then Fuji seems to be literally covered with huts.

The elusive cache was spotted at Station No. 6.

There it was at the back of the hut; all caked up with drift snow which had entered the knapsacks and filled up the rubber boots. The thermos flask had burst but the camera was intact, having been wrapped up in a coat. Its photographs subsequently developed beautifully in spite of their long freezing. The most interesting discovery was that the packet of week-old sandwiches, preserved in cold storage, were found to be quite palatable.

The uninviting climate in the neighbourhood of No. 6 Station formed no inducement to stay longer than necessary, and the descent was started at once. From No. 5 Station (8,659 feet) a dense layer of cloud extended downwards for nearly 2,000 feet to No. 3 Station, through which, with eyes made sore by the blizzard, we walked with eyes shut, maintaining direction as best we could by the gradient.

On emerging from the cloud, we found ourselves walking in a bee-line for Tarobo, so uniform is the gradient of Fuji.

At No. 2 Station we came upon young Japan out on skis; not the ski of Scandinavia, but an abbreviated form made of bamboo. At 1 o'clock Tarobo hut was reached and a forced march brought us into Gotemba just in time to miss the 3.16 train.—*The Japan Advertiser*

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SHINTO DRAGON-DANCING AND CHINESE TRAVEL

By LORD NORTHCLIFFE

TO all who yearn for variety—for violent contrast—let me recommend what I have just done—travel in all the luxury and comfort of the official hospitality of Japan: and thence go straight to Korea and China.

I came to Japan an outspoken opponent of her war party; yet, despite my oft-declared conviction that that party is a danger to the world, we were freely offered the best that Japan has to give. From the moment of our arrival at Tokyo, on the first day of our visit, to our last in that enchanting land, when we sailed from Shimonoseki to Korea, the comfort of travel, the beautiful of town and country, the interest of the people and things that we encountered, increased, thanks to Government care, steadily and as if magically. The Japanese show their best to strangers, and they are both hospitable and right in doing so.

Our last two crowded days in the land of flowers included a stay at Nara (which might be called the Fontainebleau of Japan), where a forest ranger obligingly called up all the deer in the demesne to the steps of the club at which we lunched; a special electric tram to bring us over the 20 miles to and from the vast city of Osaka; a luxurious saloon on the train from Tokyo to Osaka; a 1,200-ton yacht (called in Japanese "The Painted Lady") for the voyage through the Inland Sea to Miyajima—and at Miyajima an exhibition of mystery and horror unapproached by anything staged at the Grand Guignol.

Miyajima is a little village at the southern end of the Inland Sea—the place where the wine-red maples grow. It is charming in the most charming Japanese manner; and what better could be said of any place?

From the upholstered, ventilated bespringed luxury of our private railway car and the fathomless comfort of a well run yacht, we entered, without a word of warning, upon an uncanny, an ominous approach to a scene of mystery and horror. We walked along the sea-road under twisted pines (exactly like those in the picture-books), with strange and rather horrible stone figures—deformed animals with human eyes, and things of that sort—leering out at us between the trunks. It was the first really wet day we had had since April; the rain and the wind beat in our faces, and the little bay was dark with hurrying squalls.

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Round the corner we came upon the Shinto temple, a wonderful three-sided thing, built out over the sea on gigantic piles. The shrine itself is a miracle of splendor, kept in bounds of restraint by Japanese tidiness. And before the shrine lay the Place of Dancing—a large square platform jutting out into the water.

Exactly facing it, and in a line with the shrine, stood the Father of Torii—the oldest of the famous scarlet gateways which stand at the entrance of every temple in Japan. Only this Torii stands half a mile out to sea, looking Chinawards.

And on the Place of Dancing there leapt, poised, crouched, and twisted a glittering nightmare.

Its dress is beyond adequate description—scarlet and gold for the most part, with enormous sleeves and a white muslin train like the train of an English bride. During that which they call the Dance, It swung this train behind It with much the same action as women used in the ball-rooms of 25 years ago—a backward sweep of the heel. On Its head It wore a mask of brass and gold and silver and lacquer—the Dragon's Face.

That was the supreme terror. For the face was the face of no dragon known to a Western child, but the cruel, sneering, bestial face of a swine.

A thin, pointed little snout, slightly cocked up; loathsome black bristles sprouting round the mouth: wicked, listening ears—it was a face of utter terror, a memory to wake one, shuddering, in the dark.

Four musicians dressed in white played to Its dancing. And, to make the whole thing more incredibly strange, the sounds that they tore and wrenched from lutes and drum were very nearly European music. In rhythm and cadence and coherence they were wholly unlike Chinese or Japanese music; and the rare syncopated tump of the drum (it recalled the shooting of blindfolded men) made one think wildly for an instant of tango-teas. But the thought seemed not at all funny.

Another thing there was that terrified—the ruthless punch of the Dancer's heel on the boards, half a bar after the execution drum. You saw no movement of leg or body; only a flicker of slender ankle and a blow of the foot, merciless, shaking the planks. Round and round It swept, with Its swine-face darting a dreadful snout now towards the shrine, now in our faces, now, and most often, towards the Torii.

In Its hands It held two black wands; and with these it invoked heaven knows what demonic powers, but always, as it seemed to me (shivering behind a pillar) appealing passionately, with insane desire, to somebody or something beyond the Torii—in far-off China.

This is the art—now all but lost—of Shinto Dragon-dancing. The dancing is so old that no one today can tell its story or its meaning; but that it is full of evil I have no doubt. It is utterly malignant, a thing of unclean terrors.

And all the while the sea splashed and muttered round the piles beneath our feet; the wind and the rain swept across the stage, and round about the infernal Thing writhing in the grey light, and we stood in silence, appalled.

We said good-bye to exquisite Japan at Shimonoseki—a nasty, windy wharf which reminded me unpleasantly of Holyhead Pier on an ugly night. There followed an interlude on the Sea of Japan in a steamer (called in Japanese

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"The Wine-loving Gentleman"), which had not dared to cross to Korea that morning because of the great seas that sweep down from the North.

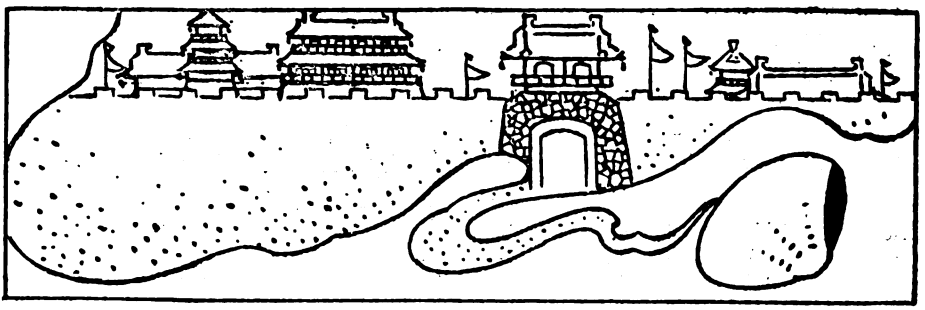
From Fusan, the port of Korea, to Mukden we traveled still in luxury under the watchful care of the Japanese South Manchurian Railway, revelling in the best sort of comfort and still wondering about dainty, war-like Japan.

We paused at Seoul, the capital of Korea; then, at Mukden, we entered both Russia and China; and, with the suddenness of a slamming door, the cultivated beauty of puzzling Japan was gone, and we were in a country several centuries behind the times.

Attached to our train from Mukden to Peking was a private car, or, as it is properly called in Chinese, an "enshrouded (in much dignity) carriage"—a good and comfortable car, but not nearly so good as its nature. There was a dining-car in the train, but it was not at all like a Japanese dining-car. It was, if I may say so, excessively democratic. China is suffering at present (she will get over it) from an acute attack of infantile republicanism—the kind in which every man is greatly the superior of every other and official salaries are always overdue.

Consequently, some of China's dining-cars resemble public-houses. Every one comes in, whether he means to eat or not, and brings all his luggage with him. Every one makes as much noise as possible. Some bring malodorous and repellent coolies in with them. Many smoke rank tobacco, heedless of meal-times. And, be heaven my witness, every one spits without pause.

That habit was the only thing to remind us of Japan. We had known violent contrast, indeed. And it takes some stoicism to sit out even the shortest repast in such surroundings as were ours in that Chinese dining-car. (*Times.*)



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THE HAUNTED CASTLE

By K. MATSUMOTO

A FAVORITE general of the famous Taiko Hideyoshi named Fukushima Masanori had suffered the confiscation of his domains and a consequent loss of favor by some fault committed by him. This was the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate. A tiny castle in this same province at the foot of Mt. Iwakuni was at this time in the care of the chief retainer Yoshimura Mataichi. He lived in it for years without spending much on repairs, as the place was not of great strategic importance. When the Fukushima clan was disgraced, this castle too was confiscated, and uninhabitfor several ed years was left to decay and neglect.

Weeds grew rank and tall and on the overgrown pathways no human step was ever heard. Gradually weird stories were circulated about the place and it was believed that evil spirits haunted the old castle. A certain villager incautiously approaching the spot was said to have been mysteriously killed, and his body to have been seen lying among the weeds. Others who passed nearby were said to have disappeared and certain who had gone this way returned no more.

These disquieting stories caused a fear to seize upon all in the locality, and the region was aroided as a pesthouse or a wild beast's lair might have been. The castle became ever more unpopular until at last it was entirely abandoned.

Now at this period a certain squire named Tamiya Saijo was living in the vicinity and one day when following the chase, his favorite pastime, he happened to hear some of these fearful tales.

"Anyhow," his informant assured him, "it is certain there are ghostly creatures haunting the castle, and making the place unsafe for human beings to visit."

But Tamiya was a bold fellow, so he only laughed and replied,

"That is quite a wonderful story. I will straightway investigate and it may be some lucky chance will permit me the glory of dispatching the evil one."

Waiting not at all for preparation he gathered up a few sturdy henchmen and proceeded to explore the premises of the haunted castle. The path was covered with miscanthus so tall as to hide the human figure and nowhere could a trace of living creature be seen. Tamiye boldly entered by the neglected front gate and tearing his way through the rank growth of weeds pressed on into the main reception room. The matting was torn, the dainty glass of the transoms was broken. Suddenly his progress was arrested by the sight of a big dirty fellow sprawling at full length upon the floor. He had the appearance of being a vagrant priest—like those who embrace a mixture of Buddhism and Shinto—and as he lay asleep, our squire took him for the goblin who had so disturbed the peace of the villagers. Striding up to the prostrate monster, he shouted out :

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"This is too outrageous! What are you doing here, tormenting the honest village folk? Give an account of yourself or I'll make short work of you."

Yamabushi—for such was the vagrant's name—got up in a rage and drew his long sword, preparing to defend himself. Tamiya also dashed into the fray and they were soon raining murderous blows upon each other. After fighting a while Yamabushi was defeated and thrust through wthout any mercy by the sword of Tamiya, When lo, he suddenly changed into a flame of fire and vanished into the air.

Tamiya, as though this encounter were an everyday occurrence, proceeded to explore the interior of the castle. Finding nothing unusual anywhere he returned and reported the incident to the feudal lord of his day. The latter commended the bravery of his squire and rewarded him with lands of considerable extent and the use of the castle for himself and family and henchmen. Greatly appreciating this favor, Tamiya had the abandoned castle cleaned and renovated, the paths and grounds reduced to order, and the defences repaired, and soon was living in the erstwhile haunted castle with his family and dependents. For several months they all lived in great contentment and without any untoward happening to disturb their peace.

Once when Tamiya was supervising some repairs on the stonework of the wall, he found a pot under a stone and looking within discovered 3000 ryo in gold coins. As he was wondering what he ought to do and whether he should report to the lord of the district, an old gray-haired man made his appearance as if from nowhere, and thus addressed the young squire:

"I am the spirit of these gold coins so long buried and at last by fate brought out into the light of day. Therefore you need not inform your lord of the matter, but if your conscience forbids you to appropriate the money for yourself, I would suggest a good use to make of it. Sometime this fall a severe inundation will occur which will destroy many houses and much property in the neighborhood. If you use this gold to relieve the sufferings of the people, all will love you, and when the report is carried to your lord he will praise you more highly than ever." And with these words the old man disappeared.

Tamiya reflected upon this advice and considering it good proceeded to act upon it at once. He enjoined silence upon the workmen who had unearthed the gold, and later when, sure enough, a disastrous flood occurred, he used the gold to relieve the distress of the afflicted villagers. Even the farms and rice fields were almost totally inundated and the crops destroyed, while many homes were washed away. Thus doing, Tamiya became the village idol.

Some time after this a leading retainer of the succeeding feudal lord was out hawking in the mountains when suddenly he was almost shot by an arrow whizzing close to his head from some concealed spot. Sending men to search for the mysterious foe, he was informed that a young man of the village had been caught who was the culprit beyond a doubt.

On examining him, the following confession was secured.

"I am a young fellow living in this vicinity. When all the neighboring farmers suffered from the great inundation this autumn they were relieved by the charity of Mr. Saijo. Our feudal lord, on

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the contrary, never helped supporte his own people nor showed any signs of sympathy with them whatever. Hence all the people feel resentment against him. Since I am skillful in archery, a deputation requested me to satisfy their grudge. Now, I thought, the principal retainer who is concerned in the administration of the estates as well as our lord, is responsible, so I intended to kill him today by shooting an arrow from a distance."

The principal retainer was naturally very indignant and arrested the young man and had him brought to his mansion and next proceeded to investigate the deputation who had requested the young fellow to do the shooting. However, when he ordered his men to bring the prisoner out the next morning, alas! they found that thoughtightly bound he had cut the ropes and escaped. They searched for him everywhere but could not find him.

On considering the case, the chief retainer became indignant. He wondered how Tamiya could have secured so much money and began to suspect his honesty. One day when he was on a tour of inspection of his lord's domains he saw Tamiya pass by. All the villagers bowed low before him, saying to each other: "Behold our dear benefactor passes—our saviour and the preserver of our lives!"

The retainer thereupon investigated and finding out all the details regarding the pot of gold and its distribution among the people by this man-half squire, half farmer—questioned the man's integrity more and more. Just at this point the keeper of the feudal treasurehouse came running to him excitedly and informed him that when examining the gold stored within the vaults he had found 3000 ryo of gold was missing, but there was no trace of human hand to be seen.

The chief retainer thereupon struck his hands together and shouted, "I have it. This is a traitor's deed. The man who stole the 3000 ryo robbed his lord at the same time of the hearts of his people. The man who attempted to assassinate me is merely one of the tools of this man with his incredible, insatiable ambition. The chief retainer determined to arrest Tamiya at once so after an interview with his lord, he summoned Tamiya to come before them, and when the honest squire appeared he was forthwith seized by soldiers concealed on the premises and placed in custody. Closely examined by the chief retainer, Tamiya explained the whole matter, offering to produce the pot in proof of the truth of his story. While men were bringing the pot, however, it was by some magic changed into a box and as the men could do nothing but proceed, the box helped to prove Tamiya's guilt instead of innocence, as it was exactly like the box which had been taken so mysteriously from the treasure-house. Tamiya was discomfited and could in no way account for the change. At last he began from the beginning and told his lord the whole story of his killing the vagrant priest and the consequent finding of the pot of gold, etc. In conclusion Tamiya spoke thus:

"I am convinced the priest was a goblin, and as he could not vanquish me in arms or frighten me he plotted to destroy me by this crafty scheme. I beseech you, my lord, with your superior wisdom, to discern the true state of the case."

But all his protestations were quite without effect. Both the lord and his retainer hardened their hearts, thinking his story an incredible one, and more especially from the evidence of the box were they firmly convinced of Tamiya's

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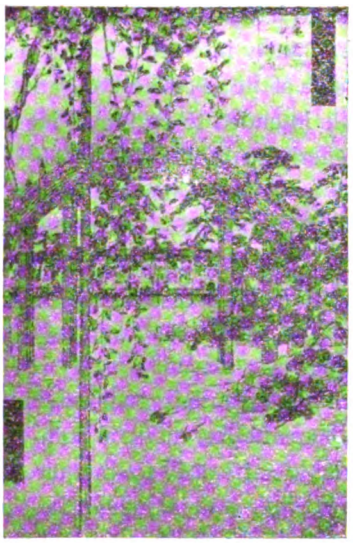
guilt. As no excuse was accepted, Tamiya was left without hope and in desperation prepared to commit harakiri.

So Tamiya died protesting his innocence and as there was no weighty evidence his lord let the family retire from the castle and did not persecute them further. The wife and children, grieving in despair over Saijo's sad fate and their loss of home and loved one, went out into the cold world. Before leaving they distinctly heard strange voices from the direction of the ceiling:

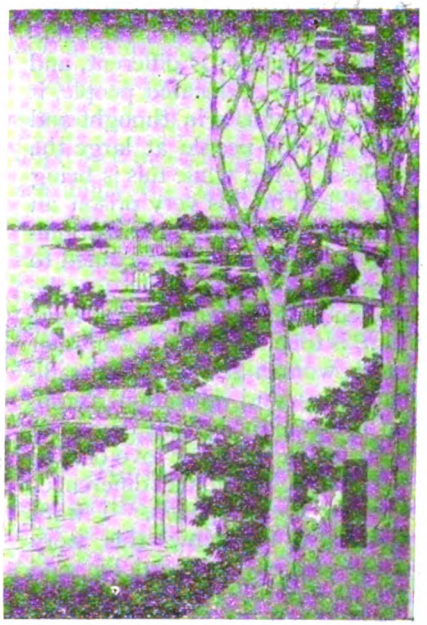
"For a long time we have been driven from our rightful abode by the prowess of Saijo, but now at last we shall regain our old home."

And so again the castle fell into ruin. The weeds and grass covered the walks, the villagers again feared to approach the haunt of evil spirits and finally the old castle of Iwakuniyama fell away until only the foundation stones and a portion of the building were left.

Dear reader, if you doubt the truth of this strange tale, we beg you will spend only one dark night on that eyrie spot, reposing beside the stones of the old foundation. Then we are sure you will know only too well that truth is stranger than fiction.



Wistaria at Kameido By Hiroshige



Eastern Subverb of Tokyo By Hiroshige

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BOOK NOTES

"A Gentleman in Prison; with the Confessions of Tokichi Ishii written in Tokyo Prison." Translated by Caroline Macdonald. With a Foreword by John Kelman, D.D. New York: George H. Doran Company. Price ¥3.85 ($1.75).

The reason for the publication of this remarkable "human document" is given by Miss Macdonald in the Preface. It was the suggestion made to her by a prison official in the following thoughtful words:

"Much is said nowadays about the difficulties of mutual understanding between the East and the West. Ideals are different, customs are different, the background of life and history is different, and we face an *impasse*. Educated people, it is said, may approximate in thought and outlook, but for the people at large the case is hopeless. And while this is being said, we have had in this very prison an example to the contrary. A man uneducated, steeped in crime, condemned to death for murder, waiting daily for the unescapable end to which his crimes have brought him, is touched by one of another nation, and a woman at that, with traditions and history and education as different from his as night is from day; but the universal message of the love of God flashes across the gulf of human differences and the man's soul responds. I want your people also to know this story because it illustrates from real life, and beyond the shadow of doubting, the fact that underneath all the superficial differences that separate us, we are one in the depths of suffering and sorrow and sinning, and in the heights of love and sympathy and God."

One is especially impressed by the difference between this realistic study of life and the entertaining volume by Julian Street recently put out by Doubleday, Page & Co. and now attracting much attention abroad. The latter, "Mysterious Japan," was written by a journalist who came out with the Vanderlip party not long since and who had extraordinary opportunities to see and hear the best in Tokyo and elsewhere in Japan. Yet his greatest ambition would seem to have been to learn how to give a *geisha* party in correct form; also his discussion of the so-called California problem, while intended to be mollifying and elder brotherly to both sides, is far too superficial to be satisfying to sincere students of race problems,—more especially so, because of the number and character of the confidential discussions to which we may presume he was a privileged listener.

Of non-essentials or purely intellectual problems he has made a painstaking and laudable attempt to acquire accurate knowledge, and of such he discourses entertainingly and instructively, as in this bit of thoughtful writing:

"After a time, however, I begin to understand why a Japanese so often fails to give a simple and direct answer to a simple and direct question about things Japanese. It is because, in many instances, no such answer is possible. Nor is this impossibility due to any mental kink in the Japanese of whom the question is asked. It is due to the fact that the thing asked about is not a simple, self-contained unit, but is a minute part of some great mass of thought or custom

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which must be in a general way understood before any single detail of it can be understood. It is as though you were to ask a question about a coloured pebble only to find yourself thereby involved with cosmos."

If, however, one is in search of serious information as to the races, politics, or psychology of the Orient, he will find little of permanent value in this record of tourist impressions, attractive and well illustrated though it is.

"The Confessions of Tokichi Ishii," on the contrary, carries conviction on every page of its simple story and makes an impression of reality and truth from which the reader cannot escape. The book is a composite photograph of life, four or five persons giving a vivid description of the impression the facts made not only upon themselves but upon the world at large. These narrators, though not by any means pessimists, all take life seriously, and all, even the prisoner, may be said to be rather unusually normal in temperament and mental outlook.

First, we have the prisoner's friend, Miss Macdonald—Japan's Mrs. Ballington Booth—whose faithful, unselfish, efficient work for humanity many of us in Japan have noted with ever-increasing admiration, as the years pass, and whose ability in understanding and making practical use of the vernacular as well as in speaking and writing vigorous English is the wonder of all who know of her life and work.

And, second, there is the prisoner, whose diary is so successfully translated by Miss Macdonald. How true a picture it gives of the unfortunate criminal, more sinned against than sinning, it would appear, considering his drink-besotted father, his poverty, his bare two years of schooling, and the boy gambler associates he had during his impressionable years! What wonder he went wrong! And yet through all these years, this "gentleman," as Dr. Kelman calls him, never quite lost sight of "the gleam," or why should he have confessed his crime voluntarily to save another man from an unjust fate?—surely one of the noblest of actions, judged by any ethical system!

And, third, there is Dr. John Kelman, the preacher and writer of international fame, who adds his word, or rather furnishes the Introduction to the moving tale. He is indeed the Ian Maclaren of the whole story, and we suspect had no small part in the production of the book, since sympathy is the dynamic which produces creative work. Dr. Kelman's power, sincerity and charm, as well as his deep knowledge of the human heart and his broad culture, none of us who heard him speak two summers ago in Karuizawa or Tokyo can forget.

And, lastly, of the makers of this brief compilation of 164 pages, perhaps we are impressed most of all by the high degree of sensibility, the warm hearts and the broad international spirit possessed by the Japanese advocates and prison officials who figure in the story. A certain aviator who was looking at the book recently said, when he caught sight of Mr. Arima's face,—Mr. Arima is the governor of Tokyo prison,—"Oh, I know that man. He is a very good man. Please lend me the book."

Yes, this is life, a "world story," as Dr. Kelman truly calls it. "Mysterious Japan" is meringue, whipped cream, jiudo, a clever raconteur's clever writing, but not an interpretation of the mind or heart or life of Japan. Only those who have an intimate knowledge of and a sincere love for her fascinating people can begin to solve their "mystery."—*K.G.I.*

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FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS

Anglo-Japanese Intercourse of 300 Years Ago

While it is presumably unimportant now to mention how Anglo Japanese intercourse was begun with the conclusion of a treaty in the first year of Ansei, it would be interesting to learn something about the still earlier relations of the two countries, which can be traced back as far as 300 years ago.

The Portuguese and Spanish came to Japan even before the English, but the latter were the first seriously to contemplate a commercial expedition. It was in 1580 that the Jackman and Pet sailed for Japan by taking the north-eastern route. In 1600 Queen Elisabeth authorized the establishment of the East Indian Company, which offered £500 reward to any contracted navigator who was successful in reaching Japan or China via the northwestern course. Just before this, in 1598, five Dutch sailing vessels had put to sea for the South Sea Islands. Only two of them sucessfully reached the Pacific, where, however, they were unable to keep together because of a violent storm. They departed and one of them managed to get to Bungo with only 18 men alive, most of the crew having perished while fghting the raging waters. This was in March of the fifth year of Keicho (1600).

William Adams, who was English by birth and the navigator of the fleet, was among the survivors. Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the first of the Yedo Shoguns, heard the news and invited these adventurers to Yedo (Tokyo), where he treated them very kindly. They were never allowed to return, but asked to remain and teach ship-building and mathematics to Japan. They did so, and Adams was highly trusted by Iyeyasu.

By the letters Adams sent home to his wife and his fellow-countrymen, through a Dutch merchant, one can glimpse his life in Japan. He was frequently called up to Iyeyasu's palace and asked to tell of conditions in the European states, and sometimes he was asked to teach arithmetic and geometry. Once he built a schooner of 80 tons. Iyeyasu was thus greatly pelased and rewarded him with an annual allowance, which corresponded to 70 ducats, and two pounds of rice a day. He built another ship of 120 tons. In this new vessel he escorted the Philippine Governor to Mexico, who had been wrecked off Kazusa shortly before. Trade with Mexico ensued, which Iyeyasu had long wished to open. Through these useful services Adams became more and more trusted by Iyeyasu. He was given a fief with about 80 peasants to work on it. The land given Adams was in Miuragun in Sagami province, and he began to be called Miura Anshin (Anshin meaning pilot). Anshin lived mostly in Yedo (Tokyo). The present Anshinmachi in Nihombashi-ku is the site where his residence stood formerly.

Affection for his native place and his wife and children caused Anshin to beg for the Tycoon's permission to return to England, but his request was always denied. By this time, however, reports of Anshin's had reached home, and proved a relief to his poor family. In 1613 (18th year of Keicho) another, the eighth expeditionary fleet of the same company, arrived at Hirato. Hirato is the oldest historical port of Japan. The earliest trade with Korea and China was carried on through this harbor. There had been a short interruption, owing to the strict prohibition of Christian inva-

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sion. Nevertheless, Portuguese ships constantly visited this port as if it had been a Portuguese port, till the transfer of foreign trade to Nagasaki in 1570 (first year of Genki). With the opening of Nagasaki, Hirato became less important than formerly. But in 1548 a Spanish ship which had lost her course dropped in. Hoin Matsudaira, who was in charge of the port, was glad. He sent a request to open trade with the Spanish to the Governor of the Philippines through these mariners.

Owing to historical ties, Hirato was selected as the site for the erection of the foreigner's business houses. On the arrival of the British ships, Hoin Matsudaira went to meet the commander, together with his lord Tokanobu. They were cordially received by the British mariners, who showed them the Royal letter to the Japanese Tycoon. Sixty small boats were hired to help the ships into the harbor and to drop anchor. In the meantime, Saris, the Commander, had sent a message to Anshin informing him of their arrival. Anshin made a 47-days journey from Yedo to see them. At Anshin's suggestion, Saris decided to proceed to Sunpu (now Shizuoka), where Iyeyasu then lived. Consequently 12 foreigners escorted by eight samurai set off on a strange journey, loaded with gifts—guns, telescopes, insect-glasses, woollen and linen goods and several other valuables. The trip was not as easy then as now, and they spent about a month in reaching Sunpu. There the British mariners met Iyeyasu, the retired Tycoon, and presented the letter from the King and the Royal gifts they had brought with them. Iyeyasu comforted the adventurers and received the letter, which was translated by Anshin. The contents of the Royal letter was a request that Japan open her ports for international trade. The party proceeded to Yedo to meet Hidetada Tokugawa, then Tycoon, after which they returned to Sunpu and received Iyeyasu's answer to the King and the documents authorizing trade relations. They also received five reels of Byobu (artistic screen) to be presented to King James I. In three months Saris had finished his mission and returned to Hirato. The Tycoon's grant given to the English was the most generous that had ever been made.

As the Osaka-Yedo war (the decisive battle Iyeyasu fought with the Toyotomi) matured, the English merchants prospered most, dealing in fire-arms, gunpowder and woollen goods, although they were not quite free from war loss. In 1619 (2nd year of Genna) Iyeyasu died. The necessity arose for the English to renew the trade grant. Cox, the head of the Hirato Business House, came to Yedo for this purpose. With the help of Anshin he got it from the Tycoon, after which they returned to Hirato; reports reached him that direct trade in Osaka and Kyoto were officially prohibited after the expiration of the first grant. He hastened to have documents translated and learned that limitation had been put on this section of the business. By the new sanction the English could not carry on business except in Hirato. He immediately returned to Yedo and requested an amendment to make it like the former one. He did not succeed, so that after that time the scope of their business was confined to the district of Hirato. The reason of the limitation was, of course, the Tycoon's anxiety to prevent the spread of Christianity in Japan.—*The Asahi. in Japan Advertiser.*

Farewell to the Prince

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is to start on his homeward voyage on the "Renown" from these shores to-day after successfully completing his illustrious mission to the Imperial Court and the Japanese nation, and finishing the pleasure trips over the places of historic interest and scenic beauty throughout this country. Too much has been said of the substantial effect on the Anglo-Japanese amity which was brought about by the reciprocity of mutual courtesy in the shape of the visit of our Crown Prince to England and the return of the visit to Japan by the Prince of Wales. The genial personality with which the Prince of Wales is amply endowed served to intensify the impression of good feeling of the Japanese nation to the British people and this will without doubt go a long

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way to relate Japan to England spiritually and sentimentally for many generations to come, though the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is bound to be unavoidably renounced.

This visit of the Prince's also furnished us with a good opportunity to consider the relation between the Imperial family and the nation. England is known as a den of anarchists and socialists of various nationalities, and radical thought is fermenting there, but the British Government maintains an indifferent attitude to them, placing no restraints on these elements. This is due to the trait of British character by which they remain cool and unruffled at this state of things, but due in larger measure to good understanding reached between the Royal family and the British nation. On his return home from the trip to Europe, His Imperial Highness the Prince Regent behaved in a genial manner and pleasant attitude to the Japanese nation at large, and this fact certainly served to intensify our respect for the Imperial household. Those who are so petrified in thought as to be totally blind to the tendency of world situation were overwhelmed to see the democratic attitude of the Prince Regent.

His Royal Highness for whom our nation hold respect and esteem is to take leave of Japan to-day, and we take this opportunity to congratulate the Prince upon the successful completion of his mission to Japan and wish him a pleasant trip and safe return to England.—*Hochi in Japan Advertaiser.*

The Japanese Language

The *Japan Chronicle* Says, the decision of the Japanese educational authorities to increase the period of compulsory education from six to eight years is a step which has long been contemplated but which appears to have been directly due, like so many other recent activities, to the war. Success in peace and success in war have been taken as bound up in education, and although so far education seems to have gone a very small way to make humanity peaceful, it has certainly gone a long way in making war more horrible. It is the practical side of education which is here signified —not that liberal culture which education is taken to be but which it so often is not. In fact it may be said that the education compulsorily administered by the State is so far from productive of a liberal culture that it often ends in rank intolerance. If the children are caught young enough, the theory is, they can be moulded in any way you please, and thus the State, while preserving an appearance of working for the public walfare, is—semi-consciously, it may be—moulding the people to suit its own purpose. Education, at one time regarded as a danger to the State, has been made into a weapon which can be wielded in a perfectly innocent manner even in times of peace. Even if the State does not hold a monopoly over education it can exercise a supervision over it which is just as effective. In Japan, for instance, all the private schools come under the sway of Mombusho, which is omnipotent in deciding what shall be taught in the State schools. This uniform discipline does not always produce uniform results, but it goes a long way towards doing it, especially among the great bulk of the people, who, in the necessity of earning a livelihood, have not the opportunity of obtaining a wider knowledge and thus correcting the undue influence of the State education upon their immature minds.

But the prolongation of the term of compulsory education from six to eight years does not arise from any feeling that there has been a failure to unify the thoughts of the nation; it appears rather to be due to practical reasons. It is true that complaints are heard from time to time of the decay of national morals and great efforts have been made, by visits to shrines and other means, to keep alive what it regarded as the national spirit, so that the additional two years may be welcomed as giving further time to mould the youthful mind before casting it out on the world where possibly it may be influenced by dangerous thoughts. The chief motive for the prolongation, however, is undoubtedly the practical reason that the children have not acquired enough knowledge during the six-year course to be of value. This does not matter so much in the case of the girls,

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who are expected to be merely mill or household drudges, but complaints are constantly made in the case of the boys that their small amount of knowledge does not enable them to be put to other than very minor tasks. Here the writing difficulty comes in. The children are, we believe, supposed to learn some 2,500 Chinese characters during the six-year course, but there seems to be some doubt Course, but there seems to be some donbt whether they actually do this. A large part of their time is spent in formalities, in quasi-military drill, and in that inculcation of the national spirit which goes under the name of "moral teaching." To attain a complicated system of writing demands a special concentration of the mind, which children find it difficult to give, the more especially as they are invited at the same time to acquire an antique form of the language which differs from their everyday talk. In languages like Italian, where the pronunciation can be learned from the spelling, children can learn to read with great ease and the time thus saved can be devoted to other subjects and in widening the scope of interest. In a language like Japanese, with its present method of writing, the time devoted to learning to read must necessarily be much longer, with a consequent diminution in the amount of general knowledge. The result is that to acquire an education in the higher sense takes much longer in Japan than it does elsewhere. Here is the stumbling block which retards the progress of the Japanese child and necessitates a lengthening of the school course if he is to be more than a mere drudge.

Can that be said to be a language which is a mere collocation of sounds, not understandable until reduced to writing? This is what Japanese, in its more erudite form, becomes. The well known case of an Imperial Edict read before a Diet which was quite at sea as to what it was all about will perhaps be remembered. Another recent instance is where an address to a certain high personage was read to an assembly of professors, whose intelligence was only awakened when the reader drew the characters in the air with his finger as he chanted the lofty phrases. Of course it may be said that addresses and other documents should not be written in this way; that as it is possible to speak to an audience in a way that is perfectly understandable it should also be possible to write in such a way that sound conveyed sense. This is regarded as a vulgarisation of the language, however, and in all countries the opposition among the learned to any simplification which deprives them of the prestige they have attained by overcoming complications is greatly resented. Nevertheless, it may be said that the colloquial language in Japan as a literary medium is gaining ground over the literary language, though naturally enough in the popular literature as a start, and the time may not be far distant when even learned men may be induced to write as they talk. Even then the difficulty will not be removed, for in scientific and philosophical works it will hardly be possible to forego the Chinese characters without any change in the terms which have been chosen to represent the vocabulary of science and philosophy. The complete reliance on the character and the complete disregard of the sound has led to such a collection of homonyms that unless there were a reform of the vocabulary, the use of pariphrases would be necessitated if the Chinese character were abandoned. Even now it is said that scientists prefer to read their subject up in another language than their own because of the superior clarity of the writing.

Occasionally there is a break in the clouds. Thus recently the principal of a newly established college wrote his opening address in Roman letters and circulated copies of it in that form among those present. This may prove to have been an epoch-making event or merely a flash which accentuates the gloom. Romaji, as it is called, makes very little headway. Proposals are made from time to time that it should be taught in the elementary schools, but the lack of interest in the subject causes the idea to be shelved each time on the ground that the children cannot be burdened with another subject on their curriculum,

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which is already heavy enough,—what with military training and "moral teaching," one may suppose. The burden of the ideograph lies heavy on the Japanese child, albeit an unconscious burden, for the writing of these complicated characters may afford him much mere delight than pothooks do to the English child. The writing of ideographs may even become a craze to be carried on into old age, the means to the end being taken as the end in itself. Their very picturesqueness is their danger.

The London Times and Japan

The Yomiuri says, the London Times, of Lord Northcliffe, and the Daily Mail under his signature have recently been making continuously a hard criticism of Japan's alleged ambitions in China and of the ways of Japanese militarists. This has aroused indignation among the people of this country, and several Tokyo and Osaka newspapers have tried to repudiate the remarks of Lord Northcliffe.

The London Times, of Lord Northcliffe, has been a staunch supporter of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but its pro-Japanese attitude has undergone a change since he visited America on his Round-the-World tour. Carrying with him the anti-Japanese thoughts which he acquired in America, Lord Northcliffe proceeded to Australia, Manila, Hongkong, Canton and other places, where he made unreserved attacks on Japan. In Tokyo and Peking he somewhat modified his views, and confined himself to a statement of the reasons for the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. This pact was administered a coup de grâce at Washington, and Lord Northcliffe is now back in London, making a virulent criticism of Japan with redoubled vigor. However, in America where he laid in a stock of anti-Japanese ideas, anti-Japanese sentiment has been noticeably on the wane since the termination of the Washington Conference, and he is alone in fanning anti-Japanism. This is a very good international irony. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that in America also anti-Japanism is about to be rekindled regarding the Siberian question owing to the Semenov affair.

Lord Northcliffe is sentimental in an un-English degree, and his sentiments are as changeable as a kaleidoscope. Of late the London Times itself has become very much like a Hearst paper with Lord Northcliffe seeming to assume the rôle of Mr. Hearst. The London journal is also on weak ground in attacking Japan's policy towards China. For Mr. J. P. Bland, who is closely connected with the Times, is a protagonist of the international control of China. At a certain club in Washington he went so far as to say that Chinese industries had better be left in a primitive condition, leaving China's raw materials and foodstuffs at the free disposal of Japan, nay of the Powers.

To speak the truth, the London Times and General Crowthier of America, are very good friends to the Japanese militarists. What attitude has hitherto been taken by the Times and the Morning Post regarding policy towards Russia? What is the attitude of the Times regarding the Genoa Conference? What kind of intelligence is Mr. Stead made to dispatch? Is not The Times, of Lord Northcliffe, an embodiment of Imperialism as against the struggle between liberalism and conservatism? We wonder if Lord Northcliffe has any qualifications for attacking Japan's militarism. It is foolish to take his attacks seriously and to reply.

In Memoriam

On Saturday last week, a ceremony of unusual character took place in the precincts of the Sojiji, at Tsurumi, when a monument in stone to the memory of the late Professor George Trumbull Ladd was unveiled in the presence of his widow and a distinguished company of Japanese friends and graduates of Yale. The monument is simple—a slab of grey rock set on the hilltop, the great temple compound lying below. The stone faces westwards, and on a clear day, an entrancing view of Fuji is obtained; it would be hard to choose a more fitting spot as a memorial to one who in his lifetime had had Japanese people much in his thoughts, and had worked for Japan, in this country and in his own.

According to his last wish, Mrs. Ladd brought over from America part of

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her husband's ashes, and these were interred in front of the monument with Buddhist rites. Addresses were made by the following, in the order named: Professor M. Matsumoto, Vice-President of the Yale Society in Japan, Mr. T. Okubo, President of the Society, Viscount Makino, Minister of the Imperial Household, Baron Kuki, Prince Tokugawa, and the United States Ambassador (Mr. C. B. Warren). After the unveiling ceremony by Mr. Okubo, Mrs. Ladd made a brief response:

"When the heart is full of deep feeling it is difficult to express those feelings in words, but we all know how dear to Professor Ladd were Japan and all men with whom he was personally acquainted.

"I can't express the deep appreciation which I feel now to you and for your kindness in erecting this monument on this beautiful spot. If he could see it now, nothing would please him more. This peaceful hill looks out toward the setting sun and Fujiyama, which he loved so well."

The ceremony was complete and impressive, and those taking part felt it to be a worthy crowning of George Trumbull Ladd's efforts, particularly in the maintenance of Japanese American amity.

The movement culminating in Saturday's ceremony was promoted by friends of the late Professor, graduates of Yale, and those associated with the university, the following being promoters and signatories:—

Prince Ito, Prince Tokugawa, Count Uchida, Count Tokugawa, Viscount Shibusawa, Viscount Makino, Viscount Takahashi, Viscount Okabe, Viscount Fukuoka, Viscount Kaneko, Baron Kyuya Iwasaki, Baron Koyata Iwasaki, Baron Tsuji, Baron and Baroness Uryu, Baron Kuki, Baron Yamakawa, Baron Goto, Baron Sakatani, Baron Megata, Baron H. Mitsui, Baron Morimura, Professors T. Inouye, M. Anesaki, J. Kawabe, M. Uyeda, G. Kuwake, Revs. H. Ozaki, K. Tsunajima, D. Ebina, K. Ukita, M. Matsumoto, I. Shibata, Dr. S. Kimura, Mrs. Hatoyama, widow of Dr. Hatoyama LL.D., Yale, Mr. Nakahashi (Minister for Education), Mr. Tokutomi, Mr. Yukio Ozaki, Dr. Y. Ono, Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Mr. N. Kajiwara, Mr. Yonejiro Ito, Mr. J. T. Swift, Mr. Y. Kamada (Keio), Mr. Rokuro Hara, Mr. Kintaro Hattori, Mr. S. Kabayama, Dr. S. Takata, Dr. Y. Kozai (Imperial University) Mr. S. Asou (Women's University), Dr. M. Sawayanagi, Mr. Z. Sano (Tokyo Commercial College), Mr. S. Shiosawa (Waseda), Mr. Saburo Shimada, Messrs. S. Hasegawa, T. Baba, G. Tokura, K. Chiba, N. Soma, M. Zumoto, K. Naito, T. Murata, A. Kumamoto, G. Masuda, T. Asano, Y. Aoki, H. Asada, K. Kimura, K. Minagawa, K. Seki, R. Seita, T. Murai, the last group businessmen and journalists.—*The Far East.*

The First Royal Visit to Japan

Edward Albert, Prince of Wales, is the fourth member of the English Royal Family and the second heir to the throne to visit Japan. His father visited Japan in the famous voyage round the world of the Bacchante, but it was not then believed probable that he would ascend the throne. He was, however, accompanied by his brother Prince Albert Victor, who died in 1892. While both Princes met with a cordial reception, it was not to be compared with the enthusiastic greeting the Prince of Wales has met with on the present visit of a member of the English Royal House to the country. The first English Royal Prince to see Japan was the late Duke of Edinburgh, younger brother of King Edward VII. His visit took place in 1869, fifty-three years ago, and was the first visit to Japan of a Prince of a reigning European house. When the announcement was made that the Duke of Edinburgh, second in succession to the English throne, intended to pay a visit to Japan, great excitement was aroused in the Court of the Mikado. Only the year before the Emperor had emerged from the long seclusion in which the various Mikados had been kept during the Shogunate. The successful revolt of the south-western clans against the Shogunate had been achieved on the pretext that Japan must return to ancient customs and observances and expel the foreign intruder from the sacred soil of Japan. For the Emperor to receive the

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scion of a foreign Royal House was to set up a far-reaching precedent and to destroy the barbarian-expulsion doctrine which had been propagated with such important political effects among the two-sworded class. An old samurai who fought at Fushimi, where the Shogunate met its death-blow, informed the writer many years afterwards that it was the belief of himself and his comrades that their success would be followed by the immediate expulsion of the foreigners. This was the general belief. A year's possession of power, however, had proved that the policy of expulsion, if it had ever been more than an apt political slogan, was not possible or expedient. The younger members of the clan coalition were not in favour of it. But there was still a powerful body of die-hards in the new administration who regarded any extension of relations with foreign Powers as a menace to the ancient régime which they wished to see established. When Sir HARRY PARKES, the British Minister, received official information of the intended visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Japan, he communicated the fact to the Japanese Ministers. For two months he had no reply to his communication. This was not due to any incivility but because there was a pronounced difference of opinion among the members of the administration. It appears that the question which came up most insistently in the course of the debates held was the attitude that should be adopted by the Mikado towards his Royal visitor. The more advanced section urged that his Majesty should conform as far as possible to the usages of other sovereigns on such occasions; but a very strong section denounced, in strong terms, the lowering of the dignity of the Mikado that would result if his Majesty made any advance which could be regarded as an admission of equal rank between a foreign Prince of the Blood Royal and the heaven-descended Imperial Family of Japan.

Ultimately the progressists won the day, though it is a well-known fact that the believers in the sanctity of the Imperial House and its superiority to all other Royal Houses have even now not entirely disappeared. However, on July 15th, 1869, Sir HARRY PARKES received a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs stating that "his Majesty the Emperor, having been apprised that your honourable country's Prince, on his tour to many countries of the East, also intends visiting Japan, has been delighted beyond measure; and, although our country can offer but poor hospitality, his Majesty would be intensely pleased if your Prince would consent to take up his abode in the gardens of O Hama-go-ten, the seaside palace of his Majesty." The innovators had won, and the seclusion of Japan and her ruling House was henceforth a thing of the past. Not only was an Imperial residence placed at the disposal of an alien Prince, but it was arranged that after the ordinary official reception at the Imperial Palace, his Majesty should receive the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the British Minister and a gentleman of the British Legation as interpreter, in one of the garden houses in the Imperial domain and converse with the Prince on equal terms.

To those who have made a study of the revived Shinto which was now triumphant, it will be realised that the treatment of any foreign Prince on an equality with the Japanese Imperial House was extremely distasteful. It seemed to devout Shintoists like the abandonment of their faith. Had not the scholarly MOTOORI declared: "From the central truth that the Mikado is the direct descendant of the gods, the tenet that Japan ranks far above all other countries is a natural consequence. No other nation is entitled to equality with her, and all are bound to do homage to the Japanese Sovereign and pay tribute to him." Shinto had now been restored to its proper place as the national religion. Yet here was a foreign Prince, scion of a ruling house in one of the barbarous countries of the West, expecting to receive treatment on an equality with the heaven-descended Mikado. No wonder that IWAKURA on behalf of his fellow-Ministers, told Sir HARRY PARKES that the reception of the Prince had caused the Government much anxious consideration. However,

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they consoled themselves for the "sacrifice of old ideas and usages" by the knowledge that this was done in the first instance with regard to an English Prince and "would form some acknowledgment of the various proofs they had received of the goodwill of England." So everything was arranged amicably. The Galatea, with the Duke of Edinburgh on board, dropped anchor in Yokohama Bay on Sunday, the 25th August, 1869. It was not, however, until the 31st that the Prince ordered the Royal Standard to be hoisted. They did things leisurely in those days. Royal salutes were then fired by all the men-of-war in harbour, and also by the Japanese fort at Kanagawa. His Royal Highness proceeded to the British Legation, then situated on the Bluff in Yokohama, where he held a levee attended by the diplomatic corps and where a deputation of twelve members of the British community presented an address which bore the signatures of 250 persons comprising all the British residents of Yokohama at that time. Next day the Duke of Edinburgh took up his residence at the detached palace of "O Hama goten" where he spent a week. The audience with the Mikado—the Japanese had not then abandoned the stately title of their sovereign—took place on September 4th, and was considered of such far-reaching importance that it formed the subject of a special Memorandum sent to the British Foreign Office and written by Mr. MITFORD, afterwards Lord REDESDALE, author of "The Tales of Old Japan." The ceremonies are set out at full length, to show that nothing was wanting in the treatment of the Royal visitor as on an equality with the Imperial Family. In the audience chamber the Mikado stood on a daïs, with two of his personal attendants and the Prime Minister. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the interpreter, Mr. MITFORD, took his place on the daïs opposite to the Mikado. After a few compliments had been exchanged, the Mikado invited the Duke of Edinburgh to meet him in a more private manner in the garden. There another interview took place, at which the Mikado expressed a wish that the Prince would overlook any shortcomings in his reception, to which the Duke of Edinburgh replied that the cordial reception given him had exceeded his expectations. He congratulated his Majesty on the restoration of peace after the recent troubles to which the Mikado replied by acknowledging the assistance and advice received from Sir HARRY PARKES, and was glad to take advantage of so important an occasion to acknowledge the debt of gratitude in order that an expression of his thanks might be conveyed to her Majesty Queen VICTORIA. On retiring the Duke of Edinburgh presented the Mikado with a diamond-mounted snuff-box in remembrance of the visit. Thereupon the interview came to an end. On the 8th September the Duke of Edinburgh returned to Yokohama by water—there was, of course, no railway in those days—and a few evenings later a dinner, followed by a ball, was given at the British Legation, which was attended by Prince ARISUGAWA, a member of the Imperial Family, an event almost as remarkable an innovation as the Imperial audience on terms of equality at Yedo.

On the 16th September the Galatea, with its Captain the Duke of Edinburgh on board, left Yokohama for Kobe, which, as on the present occasion, received but a very brief visit. Kobe and Osaka had only been opened to foreign trade on the 1st of January in the previous year. The vessel arrived at Kobe on Saturday, the 18th, at about noon. His Royal Highness landed privately in the afternoon, but apparently so little interest was aroused that he had visited the waterfall and was back on board ship before his arrival was generally known. At daylight on Sunday he proceeded in the Salamis, which accompanied the Galatea, to the Osaka Bar, whence he was conveyed up the river in a daimyo's State barge, and visited the Castle. It was a wet and somewhat dreary day, and the small group of British subjects assembled outside the Consulate, whose salutations the Prince acknowledged, did not have sufficient energy to raise a cheer. Perhaps they were too much abashed. The Salamis returned to Kobe on Sunday evening, and a dinner was given on

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board the Galatea, at which Admiral KEPPEL, Captain STANHOPE, and "a Japanese official from Osaka" were present. Even Mr. J. J. ENSLIE, the acting British Consul, does not appear to have been invited. However, Mr. ENSLIE found occasion to present an address to the Duke of Edinburgh signed by "51 British residents of Hyogo" and formally handed to Mr. ENSLIE in a letter signed by Mr. H. ST. JOHN BROWNE, the founder of the existing firm of Messrs. BROWNE & Co. The signatories assured his Royal Highness of the fact that though distant from their native land, they cherished warm feelings of attachment to its Constitution and Sovereign. "We are assured," the signatories stated, "that your visit to the East will not only be productive of satisfaction to your countrymen, as affording them an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with your Royal Highness, but it will also assist in cementing still more closely that intimate union between those far-distant communities and Great Britain, by means of which alone we can hope for success in our enterprises and a speedy return to the beloved country of our birth." So far as Kobe was concerned, none of the British residents appears to have had the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of his Royal Highness, but in acknowledging the address the Prince expressed regret that his short stay prevented him from receiving the signatories or their representatives. At Nagasaki, which the Duke of Edinburgh reached on the 24th, he had a much more hearty reception. He was cheered on landing, while at night there was what is described as a "grand illumination." He received a deputation from the British community which presented him with an address. All nationalities vied in giving his Royal Highness a hearty welcome, and it is interesting to note that the Dutch still occupied their historical factory at Deshima, where, it is stated, they were "as hearty in contributing to his welcome as the British were at Oura." The Governor presented him with articles of porcelain and the Japanese appear to have vied with the foreigners in their attentions. Why there should have been so much difference between Kobe and Nagasaki is not very clear, as it does not seem accounted for by the fact that the Prince was in Kobe for only two days (including the time at Osaka) compared to the three days spent at Nagasaki. Perhaps one of the days in Kobe being a Sunday prevented anything being done. It is noteworthy as indicating a change of view regarding blue-jackets in the last half-century that neither at Yokohama nor Kobe nor at Nagasaki do there appear to have been any entertainments provided for the men on the Galatea or the two war vessels which accompanied her. Blue-jackets were not considered in those days. The Duke of Edinburgh left Nagasaki for Chefoo in the Salamis on September 27th, 1869, thus bringing a memorable visit to a close. Little did he or any of those associated with him think in those early days of the Meiji era, when foreigners still carried their lives in their hands, that half-a-century later another British Royal Prince would be the guest of Japan, returning a visit to England by the Japanese Crown Prince and be received amid scenes of popular enthusiasm evoked by a visit of the heir to the throne of a country with which Japan had for twenty years been associated in an offensive and defensive alliance.—*The Japan Chronicle.*

Prince of Wales Cup

The Prince of Wales has just given another concrete illustration of the fact that his interests often lie beyond political and social activities, and of his realization that the friendship of peoples is deepened by their mutual interests in the realm of sport. His name will from now on be associated with Japanese athletics as he has consented that the magnificent new trophy of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association shall be called the Prince of Wales Cup. This work of art for the encouragement of sport is eighteen inches high, weighs about twelve pounds, bears the Prince's crest and motto and is fleautifully engraved:

Last Sunday Dr. Kishi, president of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, and Mr. Kondo, one of the prominent directors, were received at the Akasaka palace by the Prince who talked with them about some international aspects of

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sport. In the course of his more formal message to the Amateur Athletic Association he said, "I am very glad that this is to be called the Prince of Wales Cup, thereby associating my name with Japanese sport. Athletics in this country have made large strides during the last few years, and I am sure that they will be greatly encouraged by the sportsmanlike attitude of His Imperial Highness the Prince Regent, who has shown such keen interest in English games of every description, and already holds his own as a golfer, a horseman and a tennis player. I wish all success to your Athletic Association and look forward to a bright future for Japanese sport."

It is confidently anticipated that the present national record of fifty-two seconds for the 400 meters race will be relegated to the limbo of history not later than the next annual national meet, held in November. There will surely be some heart-breaking running done by the Japanese wearers of the spiked shoe in their efforts to get their names on this trophy of such international significance, for the winner for each year will have that honor.

It will be remembered that the championship for the 400 meters run at the Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1920 was won by Rudd, an Englishman running for South Africa. It is not generally known, however, that interest in track athletics was first stimulated in Japan through the presence of another Englishman. Nearly forty years ago there came to Japan as professor of English in the Tokyo Imperial University a young man by the name of F. W. Strange. He was an enthusiastic track athlete and oarsman and succeeded in communicating his enthusiasm in both these branches of sport to some of his pupils. During these and many days to follow, when Japan was struggling hard to win a place in the world, the seeds planted by Strange had a hard struggle to grow in a soil that was then foreign. In fact, the plant only came to flower with the organization of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association in 1911. The fruit has been plentiful.

Besides establishing amateur standards for the conduct of sport and conducting annual national championships in track and field athletics, several other organizations are the direct outgrowth from this parent stem, among them being the Japan Amateur Rowing Association, the Japan Football Association and the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Prof. Jigoro Kano was the founder of the J.A.A.A. and was its president for ten years. The International Olympic Committee elected him to membership in that organization. In 1921 the J.A.A.A. sent a small delegation to the Olympic Games at Stockholm, consisting of Prof. Kano, Mr. Hyozo Omori, and two runners.

Mr. Omori graduated from the Y.M.C.A. College at Springfield, Massachusetts, and his untimely death soon after returning from Stockholm was a blow to the cause of physical education in Japan. Mrs. Omori has ever since been working unremittingly to further one phase of her husband's interests and has established that wonderfully successful experiment in playground and social settlement work at Kashiwagi, Tokyo, called the Yurinen (House of the Friendly Neighbor).

In 1920 the Japan Amateur Athletic Association sent fifteen athletes to the Olympic Games at Antwerp, accompanied this time by Professor Nagai of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, Mr. Tatsuno of the Imperial University, and Mr. F. H. Brown of the Y.M.C.A.

The J.A.A.A. also represents Japan in the Far Eastern Athletic Association, which conducts meets every two years between China, the Philippines and Japan. Prof. Jigoro Kano has recently been appointed to the House of Peers in recognition of his long and eminent service in the world of education, though he is better known both in Japan and abroad as the founder of the present system of judo (jiu jitsu). As a young man he became the foremost exponent of the various schools of old Japanese jiu jitsu and from them evolved a graded eclectic system more suitable for the purposes of physical education. At the time of ex-President Grant's visit to Japan, about 1880, Mr. Kano was twenty-one, and he and another jiu jitsu expert were selected to give a demonstration before the illustrious visitor. Forty years later, at Ant-

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werp, assisted by a husky pupil, he gave a demonstration before members of the Olympic Committee and many athletes whose interest lay principally in the combative sports. On returning to Japan in 1921 the pressure of work caused his retirement from the active presidency, though he is now honorary president of the association.

Two of Professor Kano's closest associates in the Japan Amateur Athletic Association were Professor C. Takeda and Dr. Seiichi Kishi, both of whom were pupils, many years ago, of young Professor Strange at the Imperial University, in the class room, on the athletic field and on the Sumida River. Professor Takeda is now president of the Osaka Higher Commercial College. He was the first Japanese athlete to adopt the spiked running shoe.

Dr. Kishi is one of the most successful lawyers in Japan, though he is as well known through his active interest in sport. He succeeded Professor Kano as president of the J.A.A.A. and is also president of the Far Eastern Athletic Association.

Mention of the officers and prominent committeemen of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association would include nearly every name familiar to both Japanese and resident foreigners as promoters of amateur sport.

That the Prince of Wales' name is now so signally connected with this organization and its objects is a fitting crown to an attained success, and promises much for a still greater service.—*The Japan Advertiser.*

Japan's Shipping Increase

The world's shipping stood at 45,000,000 tons in 1914 and last year had increased by approximately 10,000,000 tons to 55,000,000. The position of Japanese shipping in the world was low in rank before the outbreak of the world war, being subordinate to that of Italy, with England, America, Germany and France leading in the order mentioned. Japanese shipping has now far outstripped German, French and Italian in importance, having made a phenomenal increase of 3 500,000 tons from the antebellum tonnage of 2,500,000. Even this however stands in very striking contrast to British shipping, which totals 18,000,000 tons, and which has more than 20 ocean-going services extending to almost every nook and corner of the earth.

Reviewing however, the aggregate value of the foreign trade of England and Japan, a 7 per cent increase in ratio is in favor of Japanese shipping. Moreover Japan's great twin steamship companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, have taken over since 1915 an interest in 16 steamship lines which had been practically monopolized by British and German companies for many years. These lines are now unparalleled, and not only in the Orient, since they have become companies rivalling the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Cunard Line in England. Thus, Japanese shipping has made an unprecedented development, but the inflation of shipping tonnage is not necessarily indicative of the development of shipping.

Japan is proud of having several ships of more than 10,000 tons gross and with a speed of not less than 15 knots. Only the Tenyo Maru and the Siberia Maru, the property of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, do credit to this country in point of developing 17 nautical miles, while the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers Fushimi Maru and Suwa Maru each develop 15 knots. These are the pick of Japanese steamships, in which no pride is taken. Even the new passenger boats, Nagasaki Maru and Shanghai Maru, to be allotted to the Nagasaki-Shanghai regular run to be opened in July, can develop a speed of scarcely more than 18 knots, showing a striking contrast to some British steamers on the trans-Atlantic run capable of developing 25 knots.

In the course of a speech delivered to the London Trade Society last year, the late Lord Inchcape, president of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, stated in part that it was a wiser policy for British shipping to overhaul ships, pick up superior boats and reap the fruit of efficiency than to out number other countries; that it was better to maintain intact the principal steamship services by saving fuel and other expenses than to spend energy

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in building new ships; that in order to attain this object measures must be adopted to shift those vessels more than 25 years old to coastal services where there was no competition and to allot ships of 10 years or under to ocean-going service where they could compete with foreign steamers and that it was decidedly a clumsy policy to repair thoroughly superannuated ships. Indeed, it is the height of folly to take a pride in the continued increase of ships when the world's financial and industrial circles are extremely blighted by the prolonged business torpor.

Japan has 119 steel steamers totaling 327,000 tons ranging from 25 to 30 years in age, and 262 steel steamers totaling 688,000 tons more than 30 years old, giving a combined tonnage of 1,015,000. The addition of wooden ships brings the aggregate total of Japan's tonnage to 3,500,000, one-third of which is boats more than 25 years old, which should be relegated, as in England, to coastal or inland water service as superannuated ships. These "old timbers" are used in Japan on the principal lines to North America, Europe and Australia and, under these circumstances, they cannot rival the superior foreign ships on the same services.

Now that the war of peace has been entered into, ships which are the best medium for foreign competition must be thoroughly equipped. Japan has now about 250,000 tons tied up. If a proper method of readjustment is adopted, no shortage of space need be feared. The United States Shipping Board intends to encourage American shipping through a subsidy of $30,000,000 to be paid out of the Treasury, while the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., plans to float a leviathan having a speed of 23 knots in the Pacific preparatory to adopting a protective policy to replace the present free trade policy. Now is high time for Japanese shipping to be up and doing. —*Asahi.*

The Philippines Mission

The Philippine Independence Mission, including Mr. Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, and Mr. Osmena, speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, is now in Japan on the way to the United States. Its members will compare notes with the Speakers of both Houses of the Imperial Diet and leading business men of this country. A Philippine Independence Mission has visited America yearly, since 1916 followiug the adoption of the Jones Bill. This is the first time for the Mission to stay in Japan a week. The Filipinos were given a pledge by the United States through the Jones Bill that they might acquire independence. The Jones Bill provides for the establishment of a solid and stable government in the islands. They were allowed extensive autonomy preparatory to the acquisition of complete independence. The pledge of independence to the Philippines is accepted even by the Republican Government, which is inclined to Imperialism, but it has re mained a question as to what standard and opportunity for the establishment of a stable government can be fixed. Under such circumstances independence has been postponed indefinitely, and it has so far failed to become a practical question.

The above was principally limited to an internal problem between America and the Philippines, but there are other important diplomatic questions with regard to the recognition of independence. The foremost question that confronts the United States regarding the independence of the Philippines is whether or not the islands are capable of maintaining their defence against aggression from other countries after the declaratlon of independence. With regard to this vital question, a senation was created in the United States Senate about the proposed conclusion of a treaty with other Powers, guaranteeing the neutrality of the Philippines and reserving an American naval base in the islands. This finally resulted in the adoption of the Clark amendment and the introduction of the Kinyon motion. Needless to add, Japan is the sole imaginary enemy in the eyes of Americans fearing aggression against the Philippines.

The fact that the United States feared Japan's menace in connection with the Philippines was beyond imagination.

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Suspicion of Japan's policy toward China added much to America's imaginary fear of Japan's territorial designs on the islands, and this developed into a Far Eastern and Pacific problem between Japan and America, finally culminating in friction between the two countries. Under there circumstances, we took the initiative in 1920 in strongly advocating the conclusion of a special treaty between Japan and America with regard to territorial integrity of the Philippines, together with a solution for the Shantung and Yap issues, advising General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, of this on his visit to this country last fall. The necessity of solving Far Eastern and Pacific problems prompted America to open the Washington conference, where the United States made a bold proposal for a naval holiday, the fundamental important measure for settlement of outstanding issues between the two countries, which gave birth to the Quadruple Treaty, the Nine-Powers Treaty and the agreement concerning the restrictions of defense in the Pacific. Thus, the unfavorable relations between Japan and America with regard to the Philippines was materially harmonized and, consequently, the Philippine independence problem has become an internal affair, pure and simple, and remains to be solved between America and the Philippines.

We must not be indiscreet as to the internal affairs of another country but we fully express our sympathy toward the independence movement of the Filipinos, which is the demand of racial necessity, and hope that the United States will speedily carry out the emancipation of the islands in conformity with the spirit of the foundation of the Republic of the United States and of her declaration since the occupation of the Philippines. Our utmost joy lies in the fact that the cloud of suspicion hovering over America and Japan concerning the Philippines has been dispersed by the Washington conference and thus we can establish intimacy and friendship with the Filipinos in peace, fulfilling mutual economic needs by trade and commerce. —*Yomiuri.*

Japanese Lily Bulbs

The annual importation of lily bulbs from Yokohama begins about the middle of January, and thenceforward for about a couple of months they are a staple of the nurseryman's trade, says a correspondent of the Times, who gives the following information about a little known trade.

The export of bulbs and plants from Japan began after the treaty ports were opened to commerce in the sixties. Up to that time a few of the Japanese lilies were known to botanists and connoisseurs, but in 1862 Veitch introduced the magnificent Lilium auratum, and that set the ball rolling. Other lilies followed, and gradually the business grew. Lilies are common wild plants of Japan and the Japanese do not look on them as we do. To them their value is economic rather than artistic and so they prize the bulb more than the flower. The bulbs of the Tiger Lily, for instance—a common Japanese species—are almost as much an every-day vegetable in parts of Japan as the potato is here, and only the comparative scarcity prevents L. auratum being regarded in the same light. These bulbs are usually eaten with a sauce made from the soya bean, and the taste is an acquired one, for to Western palates the flavour is acrid.

When it was realised that other nations coveted lilies purely for the refreshment of the eye the bulbs assumed a double value, and their collection and marketing for export, first to Europe and then to the United States as well, became an important industry. In the initial stages difficulties arose because of the lack of a satisfactory method of packing bulbs for the long voyage, packages arriving with the contents decayed and worthless. Ultimately it was realised that to arrest decay air must be excluded, and so each bulb was encased, dumpling fashion, in a thin coating of clay. That rather cumbrous method prevails to-day.

One serious drawback to the use in gardens of lily bulbs imported from distant countries is the suspension of the natural process of growth which is entailed and the consequent shock to the system of the bulb. Unlike the daffodil, tulip, gladiolus, snowdrop, iris, and other

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genera, the bulbs of lilies cannot be lifted, dried, and stored for months without hurt to the plant. Normally, lilies go to rest in the autumn, and life begins to stir in them anew after an interval varying according to the species but seldom very long. Under commercial conditions, Japanese bulbs are dug up in late autumn and sent to warehouses, where they are cleaned, sorted, partially dried, and prepared for export. In due course the consignments are shipped, eventually reaching their destination thousands of miles away, in mid winter, and incidentally passing through the torrid heat of the Red Sea on the journey to Europe. Arrived here, the bulbs are removed from their clay envelopes and dispatched hither and thither to purchasers, whose hands they reach about five months after their removal from the earth in Japan. And as if that were not enough the bulbs are planted at a time when the ground in Britain is cold and wet, in fact, in its most uncongenial condition. In the result thousands succumb, and the expectant planter has often little or nothing to show for his pains or his pence. It is a veritable massacre of the innocents. The fact that a proportion of the bulbs wins through only illustrates the astonishing recuperative power possessed by plant life.

Experience shows that if instead of being planted in the inhospitable earth the bulbs are potted, kept out of the weather, and nursed for a month or two, a high proportion recovers. At the end of the season such bulbs as are in good heart can be planted out, and there is then some prospect of their attaching themselves to the place. The bulbs of L. auratum, speciosum, tigrinum, rubellum, and japonicum should be dealt with in this way. L. Hansonii alone seems capable of establishing itself without any preliminary nursing.—*The Far East.*

Tsingtao as it is

Cosmopolitan writes in the China Advertiser, Tientsin:—

I came to Tsingtao to escape the winter of Tientsin, and also to learn something of the place which was the cause of so much political discussion. My experiences have been so different from what I was led to expect, that I think that many who also have been incorrectly informed, may find the following remarks of interest.

Before coming here, I was told that Tsingtao was "quite a nice place," but that militarism and espionage made life so unpleasant, that it was not to be considered as a holiday resort. On arrival, the usual precautions of passport inspection and enquiries as to my occupation were made, but most courteously, and since then there has been no sign of officialdom. Possibly, private inquiries have been made, which as a good citizen of the world, I have no reason to fear, but that this has been done, is only a surmise.

I have met many Japanese officials, as well as business men, and have received the greatest courtesy and even kindness. I understand from reliable sources, that both here and in Japan, the utmost vigilance is exercised to prevent the influx of Bolshevists or any undesirable characters, but law-abiding foreigners are welcomed, which is only what one would reasonably expect. In addition to the above salutary precautions, there is a sense of security under an established and properly organised government, which one does not feel in the China which is under purely Chinese jurisdiction.

There is little criminality, and even the Chinese "boy" seems to have mended his ways,—perhaps from the reason that this is a well-policed town! I write feelingly on this subject, having lived many years in Malaya—but the less remembered about the servant question there, the better for one's peace of mind. Unsatisfactory as the servant question may be in China, it is Paradise after having suffered from the unspeakable, Government-pampered Hylam Celestial of the Settlements.

The natural beauties and the climate of Tsingtao compare favourably with any health resort I have visited, and I have travelled in many lands. I believe that the Germans devoted much care to the selection of this particular spot, and in the laying-out and development of the town they were lavish in expenditure. The Japanese have followed the policy of their

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predecessors, and have added many beautiful buildings.

With the exception of a few days when there was a north wind, and a little snow, hardly a day has passed during the last two months, that has not been healthily cold with sunshine. Even those who have given up the walking habit, find themselves sufficiently stimulated by the invigorating air to explore the various spots of interest on foot. Tsingtao, with all its natural advantages, seems an ideal spot for Sanatoriums or Hydropathic Establishments, and the existence of such would, I think, result in there being a winter as well as a summer "season" here.

Besides the numerous sheltered bays and coves, with sandy stretches suitable for safe and enjoyable bathing, the country abounds in pine groves and places of interest, which are easily accessible by means of well kept roads—these latter being a joy to motorists. There are also many beautiful islands that are visited by picnic parties during the summer and there is plenty of hill-climbing for those who enjoy it.

Also, and a great point for those who contemplate either taking up residence here, or choosing a place for the holidays, there are no dust storms. Looking at the beautiful Bund and the exquisitely clean streets everywhere throughout the town, one cannot help feeling what a calamity it would be to hand over Tsingtao to an administration which does not possess the some sense of responsibility. Here, there is every means for one to traverse the streets without one's olfactory nerves being assailed by the odours of garbage and decaying matter as is the case in towns situated not far off, which may be described shortly as "Yells, Bells, and Smells," and where diseases and deformities are exhibited to the casual passer-by. As regards Tsingtao, there is an air of cheerfulness and wholesomeness about the whole place. From what one sees every day, the young men, when their released from their daily work, spend their time in healthy exercise. They are keen devotees of tennis, baseball and all athletic sports, and their industry and energy contrasts favourably with that of their neighbours of other races. The children are happy and well-cared for, and, what is a most significant fact, animals are well-treated, and the lovers of our dumb friends are not shocked and made miserable by the pitiable sights of underfed, overworked horses and many homeless dogs which are only too common in so many of the parts before indicated.

I hold no brief for or against the Japanese, but I would say to those who are anti-Japanese, let not rivalry blind you to the merits of a race which is so industrious, inherently cleanly, and so considerate of those dependent whether human or otherwise, but extend a more cordial welcome into the circle of those nations which "count."

In conclusion, I can only hope that when this place is eventually vacated by the Japanese, it will become internationalised.

It is indeed the "Reviera of the Far East."—*The Far East.*

Hochi on the Prince of Wales

It goes without saying that the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, coupled with the visit of the Crown Prince to Great Britain, has had a considerable effect in promoting Anglo-Japanese friendship. The pleasant behavior of his Royal Highness has enhanced to a greater extent than was expected the sense of love entertained by Japanese towards the British people. Though the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is shortly to be abrogated, there is no doubt that spiritually and sentimentally Japan and Great Britain will long remain even more friendly than they are today. Not only has the visit of the Prince of Wales deepened our sense of love and adoration towards the Royal Family and people of Great Britain, but it has given us an excellent opportunity to consider the relations between the ruler and the ruled. Though Great Britain is noted for the presence of anarchists and socialists from other countries, being thus exposed to the danger of extreme ideas, there is no interference with the state of affairs. This may partly be due to the calm, imperturbable character of the British, but the main reason must be that the Royal Family enjoys the confidence of the

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people so implicitly that there is no fear of danger from the propagators of extreme ideas. We know that it is improper to compare our Imperial Family, which has the unique distinction of being unbroken in lineage with the ruling family of a foreign country, but it cannot be denied that the relations between the Royal Family and people of Great Britain give us food of for thought. Indeed, the visit of the Prince Wales to this country, besides greatly contributing to the promotion of Anglo-Japanese friendship has enabled the Japanese to see, much to their advantage and enlightenment, how the British Royal Family stands on a popular basis, firm and unshaken.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales whom we have so deeply loved and respected, is leaving Japanese territory today. While offering congratulations to His Royal Highness on the successful fulfillment of his mission, let us pray for the safety and pleasantness of his trip home.

That Noted Singer

Quite recently we had the pleasure of welcoming home after eight years' absence from Japan Madame Tamaki Miura, the foremost opera singer in this country. This artist has gained world wide fame in the role of "Madame Butterfly," which play itself has become so well known to everybody because of her excellent interpretation of the part in the performances. Madame Miura has appeared in all the leading cities of the world including London, Paris, New York as well as many absence from her native land.

If there is one person in Japan who is known all over the world, among all classes of people, that person is Madame Miura. Her excellent accomplishments are known alike to men, women and children in many countries. Through her art, she has appealed to more people in foreign lands than any other living Japanese. No Japanese statesmen, general, admiral, diplomat or member of any other profession has ever received laurels equal to Madame Miura's, and Japan should rightfully be proud of her.

We have read of an interesting episode in the life of a young Tokugawa Shogun who is said to have shed tears while looking at a famous dancer's performance. When asked the reason, he is said to hsve replied that when a woman can attain superexquisiteness in her art and win fame, a man should be ashamed unless he also makes his name in life. The story says that the young Shogun has grown to be very wise and has become a good ruler.—*The Japan Times & Mail.*

Genoa Conference

The Genoa Conference has come to an unexpected deadlock on account of the Russian question, and the situation is so critical that the Conference may suffer a rupture, as is reported by recent dispatches. Though the scope of the Genoa Conference is geographically confined to Europe, as its object is to consider important questions relative to the ecomic rehabilitation of that part of the world, yet the fact should be noted that Russian territory extends far into the Far East, having close political and economic relations with Japan stands in a fairly important position in regard to the Genoa Conference. Moreover, the question of the economic rehabilitation of Europe has an important bearing on the economic restoration of the whole world, and its decisions will effect Japan not inconsiderably, if indirectly. We cannot, therefore, be little the importance of the success or failure of the Genoa Conference as if it were no concern to us. Japan's interest at stakes are very considerable, especially because the crux of the situation lies in the Russian question which in the event of certain developments, it is said, may make the Genoa Conference a complete success. If the Conference should unfortunately come to grief, the political and economic conditions in Europe, might become further aggravated. In view of the serious consequences on the whole world of the collapse of the Conference, we must hope that the Powers will do their utmost in a spirit of compromise and conciliation to make the Conference a success.

So far the Russo-Japanese question has not been formally considered at the Conference, and it may not come up for formal consideration after all. The Soviet Government of Russia has taken

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this opportunity to carry on a sort of propaganda inveighing against Japan's policy in Siberia, especially against the maintenance of Japanese troops. It was even alleged that Japan had placed the Far Eastern Republic in jeopardy by occupying Siberia and inciting and supporting the counter-revolutionaries. These allegations are entirely groundless, as has been made clear by the denials of the Japanese delegate to the Conference who has reaffirmed that Japan has no intention of undertaking territorial aggression or of prosecuting any selfish ends by taking advantage of the present unhappy plight of Russia.

Before the Genoa Conference Japan agreed to settle all outstanding questions by negotiation with the Chita Government, and for this purpose the Dairen Conference was held over a period of seven or eight months. Japan approached the subjects of discussion with utmost sincerity but Chita often tried to obstruct the progress of negotiations. We made concession after concession, but they obdurately insisted on their claims without showing any conciliatory intention. As a result, the negotiations had to be broken off. The entire responsibility for this state of affairs rests with the Chita Government, and nothing can be more embarrassing to Japan that the settlement of the Siberian question should have been indefinitely put off for that reason. If the Dairen Conference had fructified, there can be no manner of doubt that the Japanese troops in Siberia would have been speedily withdrawn, as was declared by Japan, and that Russo-Japanese relations would have long since been restored to normal conditions. As the Chita Government assumed an insincere and treacherous attitude, apparently placing hopes on the Genoa Conference, the withdrawal of Japanese troops has been delayed. In these circumstances whatever propaganda may be carried on by the Soviet Government, no one should take it seriously. Russia intended to solve the Siberian question in her favor by taking advantage of the Genoa Conference, but if this Conference fails, what does she propose to do? It will become clear that Russia has erred in her policy towards Japan. In view of the fact, however, that Russia is looking at the Genoa Conference as a means of effecting her resusciation as she conceives it, it may be presumed that she will take all possible steps to serve her ends, including various forms of unscrupulous propagada. It will be very troublesome to explain Japan's position each time such propaganda is launched. Besides, the necessity of voluntarily withdrawing our troops is clear in the light of the existing circumstances and whatever the fate of the Genoa Conference, Japan should speedly set about evacuation so as to demonstrate the fairness of her attitude to the whole world.—*Jiji.*

Japanese Land Ownership in California

The Japanese in California have constantly been in a state of uneasiness owing to the unreasonable Alien Landownership Law. Some see no hope for the future and have quit farms where they have sold long; others nothing and are seeking more favorable occupations. Thus the number of Japanese agriculturists on the Pacific Coast has notably decreased, and there is not almost nobody who would commence new agricutural undertakings. The reason for all this is that should the land law be adjudged legal, the object of investments in land would be completely undermined.

When the land law was adopted the year before last, some right-thinking men in California noticed that it was unconsititutional, and took the view that it remained with the Federal Supreme Court to pass a final verdict on its status. It was also thought that if a test case was brought up, the result would be favorable to the Japanese. On this possibility the Japanese residents placed their final hopes, and there was not lacking a gleam of hope amid the darkness of uneasiness.

The Supreme Court of California has now quartered the judgment of the Upper Court at Sutter, passing the verdict that a Japanese can buy land for his American-born minor and act as its guardian. The land law was deliberately intended to subject the Japanese to a discriminatory treatment by restricting the landownership of Japanese minors born in America. The law rests on no legal basis whatever.

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That no such law can long remain in force has been clearly evidenced by the verdict of the Supreme Court.

The unreasonable land law has been fundamentally stultified by the just and unprejudiced judgment of the Supreme Court. This is a great blow to to the anti-Japanese, and we may, together with Californians generally rightly congratulate ourselves on the right action taken. In the crop-share affair of some times ago the Japanese won the case, and we now fined the question of guardianship solved. The Japanese in California are being boycotted socially, but legally they are making their way. The Japanese are said to be incapable of nationalisation, but they can buy any amount of land for their children born in America. Agriculture is the only undertaking in which the Japanese in California can profitably engage. In no other undertaking have they been successful. And the contribution which the Japanese farmers have made to the amenities of daily life in California is incalculable. The development of agriculture in California is due to Japanese efforts,—a fact which is acknowledged even by the staunchest of anti-Japanese agitators.

In any case a new road has been opened for the Japanese residents by the verdict of the Supreme Court. If they have American born children they can engage in agricultural pursuits with their minds at ease. We have been enabled to ascertain that there is in America a strong body of public opinion in favor of justice and for the inviolability of Court judgments. This power of popular is constantly preventing America from deviating from the path of right, and is pushing her up all the time instead of downwards.

In this connection, however, the attitude of the jury towards the Turlock intimidation case is regrettable. The facts involved are so clear, yet none of the accused persons have been found guilty. We do not know how to comment on this issue. We know than it is not rare that American jurymen are influenced by private considerations, but we cannot but be struct by the total ignoring of facts. The Dollar affair has likewise been dismissed in oblivion. On these points we should like to urge self-criticism on the part of American citizens. —*Tokyo Nichinichi.*

Farewell to the Prince of Wales

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales bids farewell to Japan today and starts on his homeward trip to England. It would he interesting to know His Highness' real impressions of Japan and her people.

Naturally, His Highness like any other human being, will experience a thrill of delight when he boards the cruiser Renown to start on the last leg of his journey which began last fall. For in the language of the poet "Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said "This is my own, my native land'; Whose heart hath said ne'er within him burned as home his footsteps he hath turned?

But it is to be hoped that His Highness will at least feel a slight pang of regret over his departure from Japan and that within his breast there will dwell a desire to return to these shores at some not too distant date. Surely the cordial welcome which has been universally extended to him during his brief sojourn in Japan has been all that even one of his lofty position in life could wish for. His frank and thoroughly humanitarian air have served to more firmly cement the ties of friendship which bind the two Island Empires. The sincere good wishes of a multitude of new admirers will accompany His Highness when he starts on his homeward voyage.—*The Japan Times & Mail.*

The Prince Regent as Sportsman

Since his appointment as Regent H. I. H. the Crown Prince has been very busily concerned with the duties of State, but he finds time to indulge in the satisfaction of his sporting inclinations. His Highness takes care to use his spare hours for the purpose of bodily exercise.

His love of sport takes various forms, and it is said that he exhibits skill especially in horsemanship, lawn tennis, golf, and swimming. His Highness practises riding in the Palace grounds twice a week irrespective of the state of the weather. He demonstrated his attainments in the art by his equestrian activity during the

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grand autumnal manoeuvres last year, in which he joined as general superintendent.

In the peculiarly Japanese sport of wresting, His Highness is a good contestant. During his journey to the Occident last year, a wrestling ring was provided on board the warship Katori, which carried the Imperial Heir, and he showed game by trying his skill with Prince Komatsu an other members of the party including myself.

Last winter His Highness took a fancy to the youngest of the imported sports —skiing—and had retraining in snowcraft at the foot of Mt. Fuji under the guidance of Baron Inada and myself. In the training His Highness followed a progressive course starting from the fundamental exercises, and, by reason of his natural aptitude and daring spirit, combined with enthusiasm born of his innate love of sport, he made rapid progress considering the limited time placed at his disposal. The august figure of the Prince Imperial at practice in skiing with the noble Fuji for the background, make picture so impressive that it will not easily slip from the memory of those who had the good fortune to be witnesses of this memorable sporting event.

His Highnesss takes a lively interest in all forms of exercise, and, whenever occasion present itself, takes care to encourage physical training and impress the nation with its importance. The latest instance of his efforts in this direction was the invitation extended to Mr. Shimizu, the world-famous tennis player, to play in a match of which His Highness was an interested spectator. By Count Y. Futara (in the Tourist).

Japan and Russia

The Russo-Japanese problem has so far failed to be brought to the fore at the Genoa Conference and it is feared that the Conference will terminate without touching this problem. Russia has, however, taken the present opportunity to indict Japan's policy toward Siberia and the stationing of her troops in Siberia, and to claim that Japan has occupied Siberia and incited the anti-Bolsheviks into assuming warfare against the Far Eastern republic at Chita.

Japan pointed out the mistakes and errors into which the Soviet Government had fallen, and declared that Japan had no territorial designs on Siberia. Japan enters into negotiations with the representatives of the Chita Government wholeheartedly at the Dairen conference, but unfortunately Japan's sincerity as expressed to Russia for the solution of the Siberian question failed to be accepted and thus the conference was suspended. Under such circumstances, the whole responsibility for the diplomatic rupture at the Dairen conference should properly be borne by Russia. The indefinite postponement of the Siberian question will place Japan in a false light in the eyes of the world. If the Dairen parley had ended amicably, the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Siberia would have been carried out without delay and the relations of Japan and Russia in the Far East would have been restored ere long.

Whatever propagada Russia may resort to at Genoa, no country will take it seriously. If the Genoa conference ends in a fiasco, what policy will Russia take in connection with the Siberian problem? Withdrawal must, however, be executed at Japan's own volition, taking into consideration the drift of the world situation. Irrespective of the result of the Genoa conference, Japan must carry out evacuation at an early date. (Jiji)

Decorations Given Japanese Officials

The Prince of Wales presented decorations to eight members of the Japanese entertainment committee, which were ordered by the King and bore the date of April 12. Major-General T. Yoshida received the Victoria Cross, second class. Mr. N. Sakenobu of the Foreign Office, Rear-Admiral K. Yamanashi and Captain S. Yamamoto received the second rank of the Order of the British Empire. Commander K. Kurokawa was given the third rank of the Victoria Cross. Viscount K. Matsudaira master of ceremonies, Marquis Nakanomikado and Lieutenant Colonel M. Tsunoda received the third rank of the Order of the British Empire.

The Empress has presented Captain Walter Legh, Captain Bruce Ogilvy, Captain E. P. Metcalfe and Surgeon

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Commander Alexadder Newort, all of the Prince of Wales suite, cloisonne cigaret cases bearig the Imperial Chrysanthemum as tokens of sympathy in their losses in the Imperial Hotel fire.

The Emperor has also given to each member of the suite a set of cloisonne vases bearing the Imperial crest.

Ladd Dedication

Mrs. Cornelia A. Ladd, widow of the late Professor George Trumbull Ladd of Yale University, unveiled the monument erected in the Sojiji-Temple, Tsurumi, by former pupils and other friends to the memory of her husband, a portion of whose ashes are buried at its base.

The ceremony was held Saturday when addresses were made by Marquis Okubo, President of the Yale Association; Mr. Charles Beecher Warren, the American Ambassader; Wiscount Makino; Prince Tokugawa, and Mrs. Ladd.

The monument, which stands on the summit of a little hill scattered with pine-groves, overlooks Tokyo Bay on east, while far out in the west lies Mt. Fuji.

"In Memony of George Trumbull Ladd (1842–1921), Educator, Friend of Japan, American, Gentleman.—'I have Is Well'—Lived, and Loved, and La-Erected By His Friends and Pupils" is bored. All the inscription in English.

America Again a "Menace."

Wu Pei-fu, whose victory in the recent fight with Chang Tso-lin was through the support of Americans, is controlling the situation in Peking. It is difficult, however, to get at the truth of the political situation in China. Mr. Wang Shih-chen does not yet accept the premiership. Chang Tso-lin, who was ousted from the post of High Military Commissioner of the three eastern provinces of Manchuria by Presidential decree, is still at Lanchow and is preparing to start another armed campaign against Wu. China is now in state of anarchy.

The State Council at Peking is prone to seek the support of America by broaching to foreign correspondents a groundless rumor that Japan had agreed to the transportation of Chang Tso-lin's troops over the South Manchuria Railway to Shantung by way or Dairen. While Japan's diplomacy is weltering in its worst mood under the Takahashi Cabinet, China is quickly coming under the control of America.—*Yorozu Choko.*

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Iwasakimin

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Refineries and Factories:
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Coke Works:
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Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory:
TOKYO

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TOKYO, JAPAN

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CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - -	49,750,000
RESERVE FUNDS - - - - -	23,900,000

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Vice-President:
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Reserve Funds . . . . . ,, 11,780,000

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TAIWAN—Keelung, Tainan, Takow, and 11 other points
CHINA— Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow
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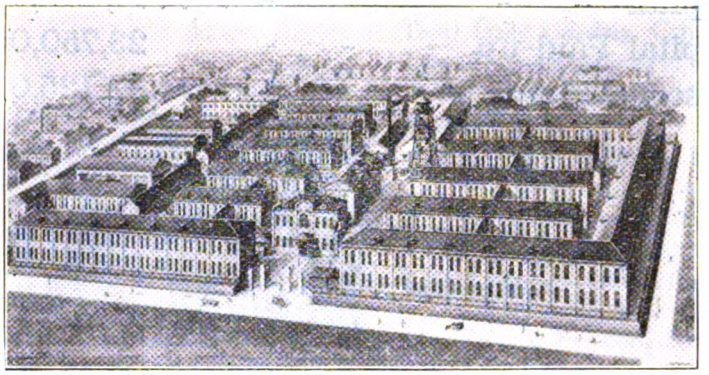

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Reserve Funds - - -	**13,125,000**

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Spindles for cotton spinning - -	**339,984**
Spindles for spun silk spinning- -	**62,040**
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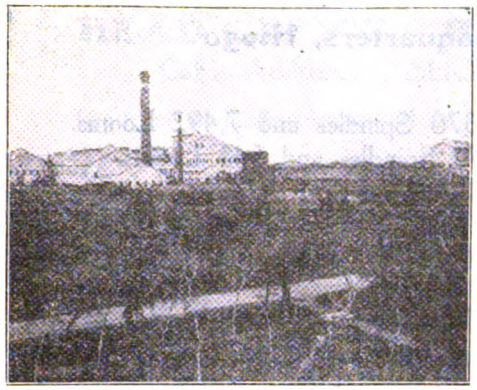

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Business Headquarters, Hiogo

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6 Silk Mills With 63,772 Spindles and 545 Looms.

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Capital Paid-up	**15,786,970.000**
Reserves	**24,938,191.000**
Funds for Special Purposes	**6,901,427.826**
Balance of Profit and Loss Account (Including Amount brought forward from Last Account)	**17,837,788.291**

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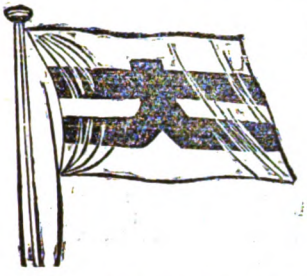

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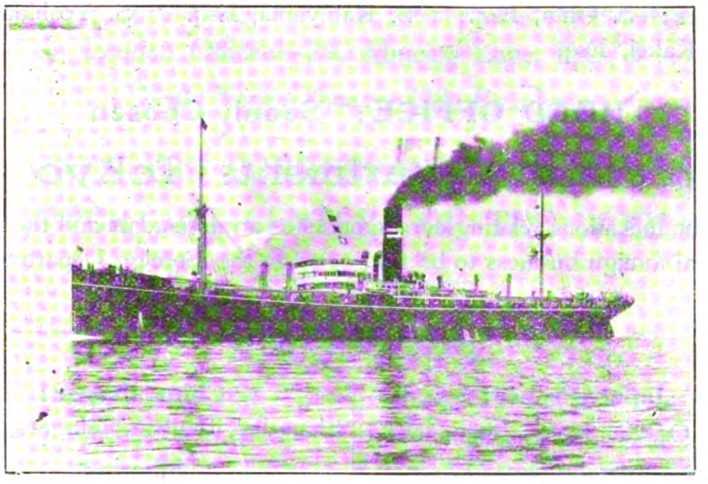

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Directors:—S. Ohta, Esq. S. Katayama, Esq. S. Yoshida, Esq.
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Foreign Department: Tokyo

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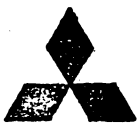

THE MITSUBISHI BANK, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed - - Yen 50,000,000
Capital Paid-up - - - „ 30,000,000

PRESIDENT:

Baron KOYATA IWASAKI

MANAGING DIRECTORS:

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HEAD OFFICE:

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CAPITAL PAID-UP	„	60,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND . . (Jan. 1922) . .	„	30,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:

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TOKYO

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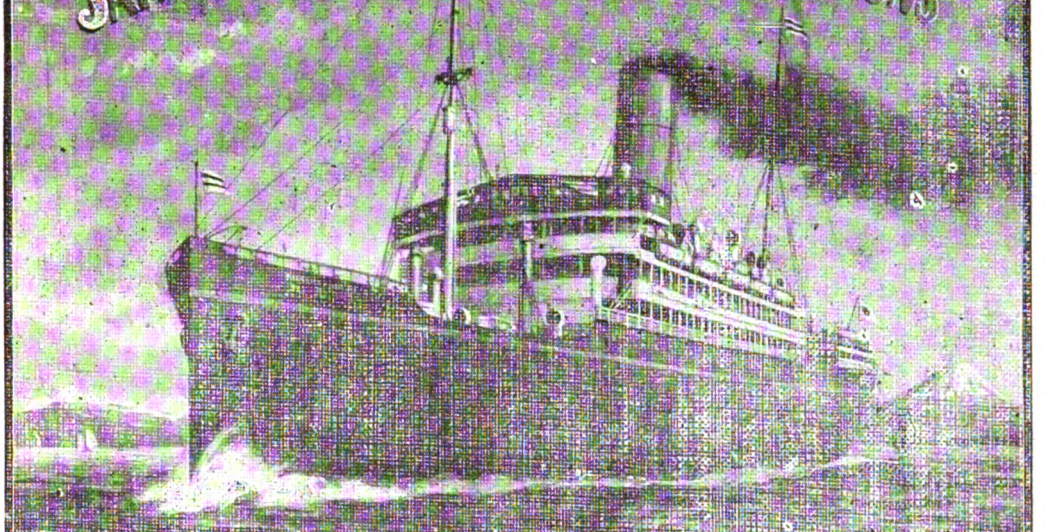

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